Saturday 55
Sunday 5

Total 287 20

No horses.

PRICES.—The main ruling of the market this ... Premium, $8.75@9.12; extra, $7.75@8.60; first quality, $6.50@7.50; second quality, $5.50@6.50; third quality, $4.25@5.00; inferior, $2.25@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Receipts of small, of only medium quality, good and fancy descriptions scarce. ... rule for common to fair, $55@70 each, while good ... fancy command from $80 to $100.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—In light demand. The ... continues dull. The average quality is good, with abundant supply. There is comparatively ... mand for Eastern or Southern markets, and ... few were taken for Brighton and New York. ... ruling prices were: Lambs, 6¼@7½c; common wool sheet, 4@5½c; selected do for feeding, ...; coarse wool, 5¼@6¾c; wethers, 7c.

HOGS—The market for live stock rules ... with an upward tendency, some moderate ... good heavy Western stock having been ... 4¾@5c; hooks are improving at 5¾c.

Snow in Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Geo. A. Brackett, ... who has just returned from an unwilling extended trip on the Northern Pacific Railroad, says there is now no snow except in the ... west of the James River in Dakota Territory. Fifteen days' work in the spring will complete the track laying to the Missouri River, the grading being finished, and the necessary material on the ground. Mr. Brackett's snowed-in party were fifteen days on the road home, a ... over half of which they occupied in raising the blockade with shovels.

The Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The epizootic has broken out in Kansas City and several other towns in Central and Western Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Some twenty houses in the little town of Cherry Vale, Kas., were burned on Friday night. Loss about $10,000.

MARRIED.

MILLER—ROBERTS—On October ..., 1872, at the residence of Rev. B. J. Goodspeed, Orrin Miller and Miss Susan Roberts, both of this city.

DIED.

MILLER—At the residence of W. I. Houghton, ... South Curtis-st., Sunday, Dec. 8, at 5 o'clock p. m., Orrin Miller, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral from the same place at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 10. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

CASHEN—In this city, on Dec. 8, at the residence of his mother, 162 South Desplaines-st., Michael J. Cashen, aged 28 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

FINN—Thomas Finn, aged 30 years.

Funeral to-day at 12 o'clock, from St. Patrick Church, corner Desplaines and Adams-sts. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BACON—The funeral of George F. Bacon will take place Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, from the ... Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-... and Indiana-av. The remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery.

STIFF—At 62 York-st., in this city, on the 8th inst., Alice Honora Usher, wife of William Stiff.

☞ Toronto and Montreal papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

WILL CLOSE OUT

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

130 CASES

BOOTS & SHOES

On account of whom it may concern, and at the same time we shall offer a large assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's Seasonable Goods of all Grades.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

WE SHALL OFFER

Knit Goods, Hosiery, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Infantry Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets,

AND A LINE OF

Hats, Caps, & Turbans.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Trade Sale by Catalogue, OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLTAIRE DIAMONDS, Being part of a New York BANKRUPT STOCK.

These goods will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesroom, 85 and 87 Market-st. Goods on exhibition morning of sale, with catalogues. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction. MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S LARGE IMPORTATION OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH Bronzes,

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb ... Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique ... ettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze ... ures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

At Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison, Commencing on Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.

In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; ... with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced. Open for exhibition, with catalogues, Tuesday ... Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. ... will be provided. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale CONCLUDING SALE Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, TO TAKE PLACE ON Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock, At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; ... Rondel, New York; Peter Goal, an old Flemish artist; ... Lankenwitz, Dusseldorf; Lauritz Holtz, Dusseldorf; ... C. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlow, Munich; ... seldorf; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; Gart, London; ... Elkins; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Pictures ever collected by any Western artist. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

Continuance of sale to close out balance of pledges. PAWNBROKER'S SALE. By order of A. Lipman, 27 West Madison-st., consisting of Solid Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Fine Diamonds, Coral and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera-Glasses, etc. To be Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Commencing at 10 a. m., and continue until every lot is sold. Catalogues ready. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS ... of the SANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT. C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1872. NUMBER 113.

INSURANCE.

1829. Charter Perpetual. 1872.

FRANKLIN FIRE Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . .	$400,000.00
Accrued Surplus & Premiums,	2,916,316.88
Cash Assets, Nov. 30, 1872,	$3,316,316.88
Premiums, October, 1872,	$252,780.70
Premiums, November, 1872,	301,876.64
	$554,657.34
Amount insured in the Burned District, Boston,	$458,196.00
Amount insured on Outskirts of same,	39,500.00

It has been definitely ascertained that $2,000 will cover all claims on the last item, while salvages already determined indicate a net loss of not over

$400,000.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Second Vice President.
THEO. M. REGER, Secretary.
SAMUEL W. KAY, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

FURS!

The largest and best stock of Ladies' Fine Furs in the West, at BISHOP & BARNES' FUR MANUFACTORY, Corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FOLLANSBE & SON, BANKERS, Have removed to their Old Location, Methodist Church Block, Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

To Brokers.

... cheap, an elegant furnished large office on first floor, ... storage room 24 feet square, situated on River-st., ... South Water. Address G 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

... well-built, comfortable brick houses on corner of ... and Illinois-sts., supplied with all city conveniences, ... &c. WM. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

... estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONTERS

... a live Vermont paper, with a weekly report of ... every county in the State, should subscribe for the WOODSTOCK POST. Price, $1.50 a year. Specimen ... on application. Address THE WOODSTOCK POST, Woodstock, Vt.

... Letter and Bill Heads, ... Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Steam Warming.

... for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. WATSON & MORRILL, 185 Michigan-st.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts. ... Reduced to $2.00 per Day. J. W. TOWN, Proprietor.

STOVES, &c.

STOVE DEALERS.

We are now receiving and filling orders promptly for the following popular Stoves:

BRILLIANT
Base Burner, for Hard Coal.
FEARLESS
Cooking Stove, for Wood or Coal.
Reservoir Stoves,
Of all grades and prices.
ACORN
Base Heater, for Wood.
Tops and Bases,
With or without cast lining.
Box Stoves,
From 15 to 45 inches.
Swiss and Jewel,
All Styles, Wood or Coal.
MONITOR COAL BURNER,
All Sizes in Stock.
AURORA BASE BURNER,
Four Sizes, Hard or Soft Coal.
FARMERS' BROILERS,
For 20 to 65 gal., for Wood.

And a large variety of other goods, all at the LOWEST RATES.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.
Salesroom .... 38 & 40 Lake-st.
Warehouse .... North Pier.
Foundries .... Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for Catalogue and Price List.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT THE SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS, AT Carson, Pirie & Co's, 329 West Madison-st., YOU CAN SAVE

From 50 cts. to $1.00 per yard on Fancy Silks,
From 37 1-2cs. to $1 per yard on Plain Col'd Silks,
And from 50 cts. to $1.50 per yard on Black Silks,

Below the lowest cash price in this market for same quality of goods.

The discount of 20 cts. on each dollar will be deducted from purchases only a short time longer.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, 32 inches wide, worth $15, for $10 per yard.
$16 Lyons Velvets for $12.
$18 Lyons Velvets for $14.
$20 Lyons Velvets for $15.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE!

Recent Direct Importations of French China, Bohemian Glassware, Lava & Parian Goods.

Large Lot of French and German Motto Cups & Saucers, Motto Mugs & Toy Sets, China & Bohemian Vases

To the Trade at LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER, 73 WABASH-AV.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON, 129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. BY W. H. JENKINS, COR. LUMBER AND CANAL-STS., CHICAGO.

1, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch selects; B. & C. dry stock boards; 2-inch common flooring; 800,000 dry Saginaw boards; 100,000 wide common boards; 100,000 2-inch common boards; 100,000 cull boards.

FOR SALE.

PEW NO. 142 IN GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Inquire of J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

Malaga Grapes.

Fine Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy fruits generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL DEPOT

AHRENS & BEHRENS

Are now ready to fill all orders for Charcoal; also the best kind of hard and soft coal.

Offices, 341 West Madison, and 296 West Van Buren-st. Orders sent in by mail will be promptly attended to.

WASHINGTON.

German Capitalists Anxious to Negotiate for the Remainder of the Funding Bonds.

General Banks' New Bill on the One-Term Question.

Proposed Bill to Regulate Government Deposits in National Banks.

The Turkish Government Inquiring Into the Pacific Railroad System.

Secretary Delano on a Semi-Official Visit to Cuba.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

WEDDED TO THEIR IDOLS.

It seems from the action of the House, to-day, that there are still in that body 84 members who still cling to war issues. A bill came up to relieve the disabilities of a Southern politician, named Lamar, who had been elected to the Forty-third Congress from the Northeast District of Mississippi. His application to Congress is a singular one, and closes as follows:

Your memorialist would not seek for such special legislation in his favor if he was not, after due self-examination, conscious of his entire fidelity to the interests and happiness of the people of the United States, and the Constitution and laws thereof.

There was scarcely a division on the motion to pass the bill, and the instant it was out of the way, a Pennsylvania member sprung a general Amnesty bill on the House, and moved to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. The vote stood 102 in favor of suspending the rules and passing the bill to 84 against. A two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rules, which was lacking in the vote to-day. Among those who voted against amnesty were Ambler, Oakes Ames, Beatty, Beveridge (Ill.), Bingham, Butler, Coburn, Dawes, Foster, Hawley, Maynard, Sprague, Monroe, Peck, Snapp, Smith, and Upson. Havens and Parker were the only members from Missouri Valley against suspending the rules. Garfield and Stevenson were the only Republicans from Ohio who voted to suspend the rules. Farrell and Hay were the only Republicans from Illinois who voted on behalf of amnesty. This vote seems to settle amnesty in the House for this session, although it may come again in a fuller house.

THE UTAH DELEGATE.

Geo. Q. Cannon, the Mormon Delegate-elect from Utah, says his vote was 20,969, while that of his opponent, Maxwell, was only 1,942. He has no doubt of his admission, notwithstanding his plurality of wives. Hooper, the present Delegate, although a Mormon in religion, does not practice it, and has but one wife, while Cannon has three or four. Maxwell is now engaged in taking testimony, to be in readiness for his contested case at the next Congress. He bases his claim to a seat on the ground of gross intimidation of voters on the part of Cannon's friends and the threats of death, unless they voted the Mormon ticket.

THE ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE.

Representative Wells, of Missouri, has had an interview with the President and Secretary Boutwell, regarding the new public building for St. Louis, and from the statements made, it would seem the amount provided for by Congress, $2,250,000, will be inadequate for the purposes desired. An effort will therefore be made to increase the sum to $4,000,000. The subject will be brought to the attention of the Commissioners on Public Buildings and Grounds, and of Appropriations during the present week.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Messrs. Kaufmann, Sands, and Underwood, Commissioners who examined the Northern Pacific Railroad, have furnished their report, and it will be sworn to and sent to the Secretary of the Interior, to-morrow. It is very favorable to the road in every particular, and the report is unanimous. It says that the road is judiciously located, that the track fills the requirements of the law, that the equipment is all that is necessary for the business of the road, that the buildings are amply suitable, and that the iron used is of the first quality of American manufacture.

TREASURY DEPOSITS.

The bill which Representative Burchard, of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered in the House to-day, limiting the time for the depositing in National Banks of the proceeds of the sales of bonds under the Funding act, was drawn up after consultation with the most prominent members. The Secretary, in his interview with this Committee, submitted that negotiations were now in progress for the absorption of a part of the loan authorized, and expressed a desire that if there was any doubt as to his authority to use the machinery of the National Bank act as heretofore employed, that express authority might be given him by special legislation. The real point was, that when the 5 per cent loan was negotiated the proceeds realized therefrom were kept on deposit in the National Banks designated longer than ninety days, which is the limit under the present law. The bill provides that when the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate a National Bank or banks as depositories for the reception of the proceeds of loans authorized by law, such funds shall not be permitted to remain on deposit for a longer time than ninety days, nor without security to the full amount of such deposit, and immediately on or before the issue of any bonds thus subscribed for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish legal notice for the presentation and redemption of an equal amount of the bonds required by existing bonds when redeemed. It is urged that without the adoption of a bill like this there is practically no limit to the time those bonds can be kept on deposit. In this connection, it is officially stated that there are now several responsible German bankers who are anxious to negotiate for taking the balance of the 4 and 5½ per cents now already authorized.

TO VISIT CUBA.

It is stated by his personal friends that, on Wednesday next, Secretary Delano will leave for Cuba, ostensibly for his health, but really to look after political matters in that island, and see if something cannot be done to arrest the civil war now in progress there. It is also further stated that this visit will be made at the particular request of the President, who is represented as being very desirous of bringing about peace between Spain and the revolutionary Cubans.

THE BAYFIELD AND ST. CROIX LAND GRANT BILL

was passed over to-day in the Senate, and resumes its old place in the calendar. The questions to be decided by the Senate as to this scheme is: Will that body agree to the amendment of the House which virtually restores this grant to the public domain for homestead settlement?

SENATOR SUMNER'S ONE-TERM RESOLUTION

was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, to-day, by a reference to the Judiciary Committee. General Banks, however, in the House, has resumed the subject by a proposition to amend the Constitution in this direction, which doubles the salaries of the President and Vice President, extends the term of office to six, instead of four years, and makes the President ineligible for a second term. These officers are to be elected by the Electors qualified to vote in the election of Representatives to Congress in a manner hereafter to be pointed out.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE.

A special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee has been called on Wednesday next for the purpose of hearing the views of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and others interested in the new bill for the reduction of the internal revenue force, which passed the House with such unanimity last Friday. Five of the seven members of the Committee are already committed to the support of the bill, and it is probable that the Committee will make a unanimous report in favor of its passage at an early day.

A letter has been received here by Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister of Finance of the Turkish Government, asking a series of questions in regard to the Pacific Railroads, their condition and management, and their availability to Mohammedan commercial interests. The letter has been translated, referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and Blacque Bey has prepared his answer. One of the questions may be stated as follows: What are the facilities of the Pacific Railroads for the transportation of raw products? In what manner are the Central Union & Northern Pacific Railroads constructed? How is it that these roads manage to carry freights at their present reduced rates and have large gains? Would it be advisable for the Turkish Government to send its raw produce to the United States, and to China *via* the Pacific Railroads. Understanding the desire of the Turkish Government to introduce our trans-Continental railway system into Turkey, Blaque Bey's reply is confined namely to the second question, concerning the construction of the roads. In accordance with suggestions from the Secretary of the Interior, the Turkish Minister, in view of the fact that the territory of the two Turkeys for railroad purposes is very similar to that of the Central and Western portions of the United States, urges in strong terms the advisability of the Mohommadans adopting our system. He gives it as his opinion that the Turkish commercial interest would gain nothing by sending the raw products of that country to the United States, and China, as we receive the same produce *via* the Pacific Railroads, excepting opium and gum arabic and silk, which are inconsiderable matters, and are now shipped to Liverpool, in England, and various ports on the coast of France.

As to how the Pacific Railroads manage to carry freights at their present reduced rates, he offered a quantity of railway statistics, furnished by the Department of the Interior. He also furnishes the necessary figures in regard to the method of construction of the Northern Central and Union Pacific Roads.

Blaque Bey is a warm friend of American institutions. In 1855, while on a visit to Turkey, he built the first line of telegraph in that country, according to the American system, at an expense to himself of $10,000.

STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS.

The bill to limit steam pressure on tow boats and other steam vessels employed in carrying freights on the Mississippi River, which was hung up in the Conference Committee at the close of last session, came up in the Senate to-day and passed without objection. Senators Conkling however, moved a reconsideration, on the ground that the bill was only originally intended to apply to the Mississippi River, whereas, as amended in the Conference, it is now applied to steamers throughout the United States, in a manner differing from what was originally contemplated. The reconsideration was ordered, and the bill now lies on the table, whence it can be taken at any time. As it originally stands, the bill provided for an increase of pressure from 110 to 150 pounds upon boilers of 42 inches in diameter, with plates one fourth of an inch in thickness. The House amendment, which extends its operations to the entire country, and which was offered by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, provide that, for one year after the passage of the act, there shall be a suspension of any present legal provisions requiring the use on steamboats of "lock-up" safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low water indicators, and testing pumps.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President, to-day, sent the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—J. F. Scofield, Painsville, Ohio; George B. Whiting, Granville, Ohio; F. A. Haywood, Omro, Wisconsin; George F. Whittel, Grand Rapids, Wis.; W. G. Agnew, Oscoola, Iowa; Samuel L. Lucas, Ames, Iowa; T. J. M. Worser, Tama City, Iowa; William M. Priestly, Metropolis City, Ill.; Paugratz Bolle, Greenville, Ill.; Thomas Blanchard, Flora, Ill.; Jesse M. Hammer, Eureka, Nev.; Y. M. Jamison, Reno, Nev.; T. W. England, Canton, Mo.; H. G. Morton, Benton Harbor, Michigan; E. P. Royce, Escanaba, Michigan; B. F. Bradley, Midland, Michigan; H. H. Alpin, Winona, Michigan; F. C. Albright, Mason, Michigan; C. F. Robertson, White Sulphur Springs, West Vargina.

HEADSTONES.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication stating the certain difficulty which prevented his execution of the act of 1872 relative to headstones in National Cemeteries, and asking for additional legislation to enable the Department to supply said headstones in accordance with the law.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. H. Dewey, Wisconsin, Surveyor General of Dakota. Indian Agents—William Burgess, for Pawnees; John H. Pickering, for Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory; W. S. Beck, for the Indians at Fort Hall.

KANSAS LANDS.

The Attorney General sent a communication to the House this afternoon that a bill be passed giving the United States Court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit authority to entertain a suit against the Baptist College at Ottawa, Kan., in which the United States shall be the plaintiff. The Ottawa Indians claim that they have been wrongfully deprived of their lands by the Baptists. This suit will try their titles.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special states that the Credit Mobilier investigation will show that several Congressmen accepted enormous dividends from that concern, which they devoted to charitable or political purposes. They will show that they were not identified with the management of the concern or with legislation for it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The credentials of Senator MORTON, re-elected, were presented.

PETITIONS

were presented for a prohibitory liquor law; on the French spoliation claims, and other subjects.

STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. MORTON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill refunding the States' interest on moneys borrowed to equip, pay, supply, and transport troops for the United States in time of war. He said he would early ask action thereon.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. POMEROY, for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands, in Kansas.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa), for a military road in New Mexico.

Mr. WINDOM offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five to consider the President's recommendation concerning a transportation route from the West to the Atlantic.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill providing that in case any person entitled to a pension for service in the war of 1812 dies during the pendency of his application, the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled shall be paid to his widow or legal representatives.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill relating to the payment of duties, which provides that after June 30, 1873, it shall be lawful to receive 20 per cent of the amount of customs duties in United States notes, and 20 per cent additional proportion each year thereafter, until 1877, when the duties may be paid either in gold or United States notes.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill providing that hereafter the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States shall commence on the first Monday in October of each year.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the transportation in an United States vessel and the free admission of the Sailors' Monument designed by Admiral Porter and now being executed in Rome by the American sculptor, Simmons.

In accordance with a resolution adopted last week, the Senate, at the end of the morning hour, proceeded to consider the bills on the calendar.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio River was agreed to, and, the House having agreed to it at the last session, the bill is now passed.

MINES AND MINERS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the bill to define the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of mines, was indefinitely postponed.

ONE TERM.

Mr. SUMNER'S joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, confining the President to one term, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the French Spoliation bill be made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was opposed to the bill and opposed to special orders, and called for a division.

Mr. CAMERON withdrew the motion, and moved to postpone the bill until Monday next. Agreed to.

RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of Lizzie Gilmer, postmistress at Pittsfield, Ill., passed; yeas, 32; nays, 15.

THE KANSAS AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY moved to pospone indefinitely the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Kansas, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, saying that the road had already progressed so far that it would be finished within the prescribed time.

At 2:55 the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Several bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.). For an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing Congress to fix a uniform time for State elections.

Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature were presented, favoring the Civil Service Reform and the abolition of the franking privilege.

Bills were introduced to repeal the tax on spirits from fruit; providing for the safety of bonds; to reduce taxes; repealing the usury section of the Currency act; amending the Postal acts, and providing for the collection of statistics of the inland and coastwise trade between States. Several other bills were introduced, including one repealing the iron-clad oath.

Mr. BANKS offered resolutions fixing the salary of the President at $50,000 per annum, commencing in March, 1873, and that the term of office of the President and Vice President be six years, the President to be ineligible for re-election; and that the President and Vice President be elected by the people at the same time the Congressmen are elected, the portion of the resolution as to the term of the Presidency being in the form of an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) offered a bill remitting the duties on certain goods destroyed in the Boston fire; also referred to the discriminating duties under the proclamation of Oct. 30, 1872, on merchandise then actually afloat.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to complete the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Mr. SHELLABARGER. To amend the act to facilitate postal and telegraphic communication.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio). To secure justice to wool growers in the United States.

Mr. CLAGETT (Montana). To promote education in the Territories; also, to secure a more efficient and honest administration of Indian affairs; also, for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Upper Missouri River.

Mr. BURCHARD. Limiting the time during which funds received on subscription to the National loans shall be permitted to remain on deposit with National Bank associations and depositories.

Mr. BLAIR (Michigan). Extending for four years the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. DUNNELL (Minn.). To repeal the act of June 4, 1872, regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River; also, to authorize the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Mississippi at North LaCrosse, Wis.

Mr. GALLEGOS (New Mexico). For the construction of a military road in New Mexico.

Mr. BANKS. Creating a commission to adjudge the compensation of several claimants for damages for depredations by rebel cruisers, to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

At the conclusion of the call of the States, the bill introduced at the last session by Mr. FRYE for Mr. HOOPER, known as the "Supplemental Civil Rights bill," came up and occupied the remainder of the morning hour.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table, and then it was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a resolution for adjournment over the Christmas holidays, which was amended and adopted so as to make the recess extend from Friday, Dec. 20, to Monday, Jan. 6.

THE BOSTON FIREMEN.

Mr. HOOPER introduced, and asked to have put upon its passage, a bill reciting that at the late great fire in Boston, the safe of the Sub-Treasury, containing $13,000,000, public property, was saved from destruction by the heroic exertions of the firemen, and appropriating $20,000 to the Firemen's Fund, established by the firemen of Boston to aid the families of firemen who lost their lives in the conflagration. The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. HOOPER and BUTLER, and was criticized by KERR (Ind.) and other members, as proposing to establish a very dangerous precedent. The bill was further defended and advocated by Messrs. COX, BINGHAM (Ohio), HOAR, and BANKS, the latter declaring that it was based upon a principle of universal application, that of rewarding persons for service to the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) argued that the bill should be referred to a Committee.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Negatived.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with leave to report at any time.

OUR DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Mr. KELLEY (Pennsylvania) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the tonnage employed in the home trade of the United States, distinguishing between steam and sailing vessels, and between iron and wooden vessels. Adopted.

THE NAVAL MONUMENT.

A bill was passed admitting free of duty the Sailors' Monument, now being executed at Rome, which is to be placed in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

SANDY HOOK.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $15,000 for the removal of a sunken wreck, which is now an obstruction to navigation in the channel way of Sandy Hook. The bill passed with an amendment holding the owners, charterers, or insurers of such vessel responsible for the cost of removal.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities and extending the general amnesty. Negatived—yeas, 102; nays, 94, less than the necessary two-thirds.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill authorizing the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company to construct and operate bridges across the Mobile River and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile Bay. Agreed to and the bill passed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration as follows: Messrs. Kelley (Pennsylvania), Dawes (Massachusetts), Maynard (Tennessee), Sargent (California), Hawley (Connecticut), Havens (Missouri), Cox (New York), Marshall (Illinois), and Hancock (Texas).

Struck a Reef.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—This afternoon the second officer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Sacramento, due at this city, from Panama, on Wednesday, arrived at San Diego in an open boat, with the news that the steamer struck a reef two hundred miles southeast of that port, off San Antonio, Lower California. When the officer left the ship, the captain was making preparations to land the passengers. All was safe at that time. The Montana leaves San Diego at daylight on Tuesday, with orders to proceed to the wreck, relieve the passengers and return with them to San Diego, if they do not succeed in getting the Sacramento off the reefs. She has about 150 passengers and 200 tons of freight. The agent of the company at San Diego will go and do all in his power for the relief of the steamer's passengers. The date of the disaster is not given.

POLITICAL.

Culmination of the Political Imbroglio in Louisiana.

Gov. Warmoth Impeached by the House of Representatives.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchback Installed in the Gubernatorial Chair.

The Kellogg Legislature Memorialize the Authorities at Washington.

One of Warmoth's Judges Fined for Contempt of Court.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The fusion members of the Legislature are assembling at Lyceum Hall. They were in caucus this morning, and each member as he passed in, was served by the Deputy United States Marshal with a copy of Durrell's restraining order.

The Mechanics' Institute is still in charge of the military, and sentinels guard the door. State officials and members of the Legislature are recognized by the Custom House Board. Reporters and political friends are admitted. Congressman Durrell and ex-Mayor Flanders are on the floor of the House. Both sides claim a quorum in the House. The Senate is doubtful.

Vigers, an old Clerk of the the House, whose duty it is to call the roll, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal. He has since been held a prisoner at the Mechanics' Institute. This movement was made to prevent his calling the roll of the Conservative House.

In the Federal Court the Warmoth contempt case comes up at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In the Mechanics' Institute Legislature both houses organized, and a joint committee was appointed to inform the Governor. C. W. Lowell was elected Speaker of the House by acclamation. Holding-over Senators entered a written protest against the manner in which the Senate had been organized, which is being discussed.

In the Federal Court the Warmoth contempt case was postponed until to-morrow on account of the illness of Judge Durell. Much interest is manifested regarding the political moves. Quite a crowd gathered at the Mechanic's Institute, where the Kellogg Legislature met, and the City Hall, where the fusion members were in caucus, as well as the Federal Court room, where the Warmoth contempt case was set for hearing.

Judge Elmore, of the Eight District Court, and Manning, Clerk, were arraigned before the Supreme Court for contempt, growing out of the Bover case. Judge Elmore was fined $10 and ordered to be imprisoned for ten days. Manning was fined $50, with imprisonment for five days. They were both pardoned by Governor Warmoth.

At the Kellogg Legislature, after organization, 64 members present, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly is now convened, in compliance with the call of the Governor, and certain evil disposed persons are reported to be forming a combination to disturb the public peace, and defy the lawful authorities, and the State is threatened with violence; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, the Senate concurring, That the President of the United States be requested to afford the protection guaranteed to each State by the Constitution of the United States, when threatened with domestic violence; that the presiding officers of the General Assembly transmit this resolution immediately by telegraph and otherwise to the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following despatch was received here this evening:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.

To the Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General:

The General Assembly returned by the legal Board is now organized at the State House. The Senate has present twenty Republicans and eight Democrats; the House has fifty Republicans and fourteen Democrats, about half of Warmoth's members participating.

The State Supreme Court has sent Elmore, Warmoth's usurping Judge of the Eighth District Court, to jail for ten days, and his Clerk for five days, and fined them $50 each. All quiet.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD, U. S. Marshal.

Attorney General Ogden, of Louisiana, in the Supreme Court this morning, asked for a writ of prohibition against Judge Durrell, restraining him from proceeding further in the case of Kellogg *vs* Warmoth in the Circuit Court for Louisiana. Mr. Ogden asked for an immediate consideration of the motion, remarking that the very life of the State was involved in this controversy. Mr. Phillips, associated with Mr. Ogden, said it was a proper case for a writ. Judge Miller asked how it could be a proper case when the Constitution expressly provided that a case wherein a citizen was a party should not be a case for its issuance. The Court took the motion under advisement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A New Orleans special says: The Warmoth Legislature held a caucus yesterday morning, but all parties were reticent. Judge Durrell's house is guarded by Marshals. Packard's house is also guarded. Kellogg is intrenched in a hotel, and Secretary of State Boyer was escorted in the streets by a squad of soldiers. If Warmoth's call for assembling the Legislature is not revoked, that body will assemble early on Monday, to get the start of the Kellogg party. The latter will meet at noon, and their first act will be the appointment of a body of Sergeants-at-Arms to arrest and bring in, as guilty of contempt, all the absent members, numbers of whom are in the other Legislature. This will precipitate an issue. It is expected that the whole affair will be settled on Monday. The Warmothites intend to exhaust every lawful power in resistence to arbitrary power, but in no event will they countenance violence.

The Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor reported that they called at the Executive office, and were informed by a messenger that that the Governor was not in, and had not been not been at the office during the day. The Committee then asked to see the Governor's Secretary, but were informed that he was too busily engaged to see them. The Committee left a written communication for the Governor informing him that both Houses of the General Assembly had assembled in pursuance of his proclamation, and, having organized, were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to submit. The Governor's Private Secretary afterwards sent to the House a note that the Governor would communicate to the General Assembly at noon, to-morrow. The speaker then proceeded to read the following, which, he stated, was important matter, and asked the attentive consideration of the members:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

After a short debate the resolution was adopted—yeas, 58; nays, 6.

Speaker Lorreni said: "It becomes my solemn duty to announce to this House and the people of Louisiana, that the Governor of Louisiana stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors."

A committee was appointed to notify the Senate. The following was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that

WHEREAS the House of Representatives has formally presented and approved articles of impeachment against Henry C. Warmoth, and presented the same for the action of the Senate; and

WHEREAS, under the Constitution the impeachment of the Governor operates the suspension of his office pending the trial, the General Assembly, in the premises considered, do now declare that Henry C. Warmoth is suspended from office of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, until such time as the Senate shall try and decide upon the charges prepared against him.

In the Senate, Generals Hugh J. Campbell and W. L. McMillen, and Messrs. Hunsucker and Jenks, Senators holding over from last term, entered a protest against the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the Senate organized. General Campbell protested against the illegal and precipitate organization of the Senate, stating his reasons and citing precedents in support of his views. He stated that the Senate was the sole judge of its returns, concluding that no Court, even of the United States, can decide for the Senate the question of its returns. He therefore protested against the present organization of the Senate as illegal and unconstitutional. The other protests were to the same purpose. Debate followed.

The House Committee on Impeachment reported as follows:

In obedience to order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the State of Louisiana, do impeach Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate, that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Henry Clay Warmoth to answer said impeachment.

Mr. Ingraham offered the following:

WHEREAS, Articles of impeachment have been presented in the Senate alleging that Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Louisiana, the Senate having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, That the presiding officer of the Senate notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the action of the Senate.

Mr. Graham stated that by the resolution impeaching Mr. Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback became the Governor of Louisiana, and moved that Senator A. R. Harris, of Concordia, take the chair as President of the Senate, which was adopted.

In the Senate, this afternoon, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, upon reading in the *Evening Times* an editorial which flatly contradicted a statement made by him this morning, that Mr. C. A. Weed and Governor Warmoth had offered him $50,000, and as many offices as he wanted, to help them in their measures, said: "I owe to myself and to Mr. Weed to state, that he was not present at the meeting, as in my heat I had first stated. He was in an entirely different room and the doors were closed between us. He came to the House with Mr. Warmoth, but was not present at the time the offer was made. I owe this to Mr. Weed, as a gentleman whom I know, and to my own dignity and feelings."

At the evening session of the Senate, Chief Justice Sudeling appeared, and was sworn in as presiding Judge of the High Court by Justice Talliaferro. He then swore in the twenty Senators present, declared the Court of Impeachment organized, and ready to proceed.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, the 16th.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback qualified as Governor, took possession of the office, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The Fusion members of the Legislature have been in secret session, at Lyceum Hall, all day, and adjourned at 9 p. m. until to-morrow.

There is a call for a meeting, signed by a large number of prominent merchants, bankers, and property-owners, and others, to be held to-morrow, at noon, in front of the City Hall, to consider the present condition of affairs.

A meeting of bank Presidents and Presidents of insurance companies is called to meet to-morrow, at 10 a. m., to take action regarding the political muddle.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, upon assuming the duties of the office of Governor, issues a proclamation of the fact for the information of the people and the public officials, asking the co-operation and support of all good citizens to enable him to faithfully execute the laws.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A telegram was to-day received here from a prominent Republican, in high office in Alabama, saying that, from present indications, he could not doubt that the tendency of affairs pointed to the choice of some good Republican by the Democratic Legislature in that State, for Senator, thus defeating the "Spencer Ring."

INDIANA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—The bill to reorganize the Supreme Court, by making it to consist of five Judges, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, passed, by yeas 30, nays 7.

The bill abolishing the office of Agent of State, and prescribing that the duties shall be performed by the Secretary of State, was passed, by yeas 36, nays none.

The Committee on Rights and Privileges reported favorably on the memorial by the Society of Friends, by recommending the passage of a bill amending Section 7 of the Divorce law, by providing that decrees of divorce shall only be had on account of adultery, abandonment for three years, and cruel and inhuman treatment. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The bill providing for getting the sense of the qualified voters of the State to the calling of a convention to alter or amend the Constitution of the State, passed to a second reading.

The joint resolution agreeing to and adopting an amendment to the Constitution, by adding to the tenth article a section prohibiting the Legislature from assuming or paying the debt charged upon the Wabash and Erie Canal, after a lengthy and interesting discussion, was passed—yeas, 35; nays, none.

A bill to restrain all persons from hiring or employing persons under 21 years of age to make, assist in making, or giving away intoxicating liquors in this State, passed to a second reading.

A number of new bills were introduced, and routine business was transacted.

HOUSE.

The afternoon was mainly occupied in hearing and considering reports from committees.

The bill to prevent cruelty to animals was passed.

The bill in relation to wife-whipping, and prescribing the punishment therefor, after a debate, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill rendering wives competent to testify in actions brought for injury done them in person or character was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to aid in the construction of a soldiers' monument was ordered to engrossment.

A number of new bills were offered.

Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m.

MURDERS.

Cold-Blooded Assassination at Cincinnati—Shocking Tragedy at Keokuk, Iowa.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 9.—A horrible murder was committed, this morning, at Fieber's slaughter-house. Wm. Wolf, a butcher, 30 years old, cut the heart of Valentine Daum in two, with a large butcher-knife. Both men had been working together at the same house. Yesterday they had angry words at a drinking saloon. This morning William Decklingberg was sent up-stairs in an apartment adjoining the slaughter house, where the hands sleep, to wake Wolf up. Wolf chased Decklingberg with a huge knife out of the room, and followed him nearly down stairs. Valentine Daum then went up to Wolf's room to ask him to come down. Two minutes later, Daum came running down stairs bleeding, and fell and expired without uttering a word. Wolf went across the street, took a drink, left, and was pursued by the police all day. Wolf threatened to kill the man who first went to wake him up, and the boss, too. No one saw the struggle between Wolf and Daum. The Coroner will complete the inquest to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Keokuk, Iowa, on Saturday night. Two men, named Dixon and Brady, were in a saloon, both intoxicated. The subject of fire-arms was being discussed when Dixon, in a jesting way, told Brady to shoot at him and see how he could dodge the shot. Brady drew a revolver and fired, the shot penetrating the intestines of Dixon, who started for the door, when Brady fired again, the ball entering Dixon's left side, and pressing upward pierced the heart. Dixon then ran half a block and fell dead. Brady was arrested and lodged in jail. Dixon was an employe of the DesMoines Valley Railroad.

The Lottery Ticket.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—A *Chronicle* special says a club of ten persons at Columbus, Ind., held the ticket No. 6,450, which drew the $75,000 in the Louisville lottery on Saturday.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived—The Italy, from Liverpool; steamship Washington, from Brest; steamship India, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Cambria has arrived.

WISCONSIN.

Official Reports of State Finances.

A Year's Receipts and Expenditures—Trust Funds and Lands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9, 1872.

The annual reports of the Wisconsin State officers are now passing through the press of the State Printers, Messrs. Atwood & Culver; and, from advance sheets of the reports of the Hon. Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, and Major Henry Baetz, State Treasurer, are derived the following facts and figures in regard to the yearly receipts and disbursements, and the financial condition of the State.

STATEMENT OF ALL FUNDS.

The balance in the State Treasury, belonging to the several funds, at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1871, was $329,845.82; Sept. 30, 1872, it was $239,109.11. The receipts and disbursements during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

General fund	$1,060,477.20
School fund	109,431.76
School fund income	176,366.20
University fund	5,057.77
University fund income	40,630.09
Agricultural College fund	11,990.85
University College fund income	13,813.27
Normal School fund	137,238.40
Normal School fund income	62,222.14
Drainage fund	146,538.26
Delinquent tax fund	25,258.35
Deposit fund	2,089.40
Commissioners' contingent fund	284.53
Oshkosh Normal School building fund	1,455.15
River Falls Normal School building fund	20,000.00
Military road fund	1,906.40
St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad trespass fund	3,605.57
Sturgeon Bay Canal land trespass fund	7,856.98
Sturgeon Bay Canal fund	2,500.00
	$1,829,797.82

DISBURSEMENTS.

General fund	$1,076,442.96
School fund	122,006.98
School fund income	174,276.02
University fund	3,018.55
University fund income	40,650.09
Agricultural College fund	19,728.79
Agricultural College fund income	13,813.27
Normal School fund	167,161.97
Normal School fund income	58,327.96
Drainage fund	173,314.84
Delinquent tax fund	32,743.79
Deposit fund	1,659.73
Commissioners' contingent fund	32.15
Platteville Normal School building fund	122.57
Whitewater Normal School building fund	744.03
Oshkosh Normal School building fund	4,426.97
Military road fund	2,130.00
St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad trespass fund	8,941.47
Sturgeon Bay Canal land trespass fund	20,991.49
	$1,920,534.53

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.

In the General Fund, the total receipts were $1,060,477.20, from the following sources:

Counties, State tax	$685,840.93
Counties, suit tax	3,460.00
Railroad companies, taxes	228,528.49
Fire insurance companies, licenses, taxes, and fees	44,519.75
Life insurance companies, license	16,497.87
Plank road companies, taxes	200.35
Telegraph companies	205.00
Bonds receivable	510.00
Tax on National Banks	45,177.87
Miscellaneous, (fees, licenses, penalties, sale of arms and ammunition, etc.)	35,895.94

GENERAL FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements were $1,076,442.96, for the following purposes:

1. Salaries of State officers, Supreme and Circuit Courts, State Historical Society, and State Library	$79,236.80
2. Legislative expenses	112,326.80
3. State Prison and charitable institutions	458,707.89
4. Interest on State debt	160,039.15
5. Miscellaneous	266,130.32

1. This includes $30,000 for Circuit Courts; $13,158 for Supreme Court; $6,600 for Executive office, the Governor's salary being $5,000; $6,300 for State Historical Society; $5,650 for State School Superintendent's office.

2. This includes $24,994.050 for salary, mileage, and employes ($12,624) of Senate, numbering 33; $53,116.86 for salaries, mileage, employes (14,460), and contesting seats of Assembly of 100; $10,255.50 for printing; $6,433.64 for Legislative Manual; $5,712.50 for Dell's Investigating Committee; $4,127.45 for postage; $2,751.78 for newspapers; $2,477.90 for gas.

3. This is divided as follows:

State Prison	$39,928.00
Hospital for the Insane, Madison	103,096.97
Northern Hospital for the Insane	173,891.55
Institute for the Blind	25,325.50
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	39,329.[illegible]
Industrial School for Boys	48,200.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	15,[illegible]

4. Here are included $47,904.64 for printing, under a contract with the lowest bidder; $35,966.75 for clerk hire in the Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Land offices; $20,000 for stationery; $17,803.76 to the State University; $12,155.10 for publishing annually laws in the newspapers; $16,258.32 for janitors, messengers, engineers, firemen, and laborers; $9,661.5[illegible] for the park fence; $8,000 for Milwaukee charitable institutions; $5,286.94 for gas; $5,298 for protecting State lands; $4,815.62 for State Immigration Commission; $5,411 bounties for wild animals killed; $4,675 for school-houses in burnt district; $4,000 for County Agricultural Societies.

A DEFICIENCY.

The valuation of the property of the State by the assessment for 1872 was $390,454,875; the tax levied on which, to be raised in January, 1873, was $765,291.55. The Legislature of 1872 appropriated $258,840.48 in excess of the revenues on hand in the General Fund, making appropriations for the payment of which no provision had been made in the tax levy of the previous year, from which the funds were to come. The balance of $29,169.92 at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30 last, has been entirely absorbed by the payment of salaries and other claims on the State, leaving no means to meet the legitimate demands against the State for the remainder of the current year, including the large sum of $201,579.93 for the State penal and charitable institutions remaining undrawn ($140,927 for the Northern Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, now building). The only way of maintaining the credit of the State in the meantime is by temporary transfers of other funds, for which there is really no authority in law. Both the Secretary and Treasurer emphatically protest against such reckless appropriations, regardless of the estimates of a year on advance, on which the taxes for the year were levied; and the Treasurer makes the following pertinent suggestions:

First—All regular appropriations should be kept within the limits of the established estimates.

Second—In case unforeseen circumstances require a larger appropriation to be made, the excess should be made payable in the year following the next levy of State tax; or,

Third—That a contingent fund be provided for, sufficiently large to meet all such additional expenditures.

Fourth—In the absence of any previous estimates, all appropriations involving the expenditure of large sums should be made payable after means have been raised for that purpose.

Fifth—Enough taxes should be levied to secure a fair balance in the General Fund at the end of the year.

ESTIMATED REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

For 1873, the Secretary estimated the revenues as $1,087,291, of which $765,291 is from tax, $322,000 from other sources; and the expenditures $1,027,972.55, of which $247,990 is for State charitable and penal institutions, $182,032 for interest on the public debt, and appropriations for the State University; $102,400 for legislative expenses,—which would leave a surplus of $59,319 if there was no appropriations beyond those calculated on. One of $20,000, however, will have to be made for rebuilding the laundry and engine-house at the Insane Hospital here, destroyed by fire and already reconstructed; and the amount left will hardly more than suffice to meet other contingent liabilities. Hence, there will be no funds available for the next Legislature to appropriate for erecting buildings or buying lands for State institutions, or other extraordinary purposes.

For 1874, the funds to be expended in which have to be provided for by this next Legislature, the Secretary estimates the expenditures at $832,082, including $288,900 for State Prison and charitable institutions; and the resources as $338,000, including $255,000 from railroad companies,—leaving $493,582 to be raised by tax, of which $172,032 is now provided for by law.

STATE DEBT.

The bonded and irreducible debt of the State is $2,255,000, of which $18,100 is in the form of bonds, there having been $50,100 funded in the last year, and $2,233,900 is in certificates of indebtedness to the several Trust Funds of the State, as follows: School, $1,259,700; University, $111,000; Agricultural College, $50,600; Normal School, $812,600.

DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS.

The Treasurer makes complaint that the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company has failed to report, as required, the amount of its gross earnings for the year 1871, or to pay a license fee of 3 per cent thereon, as required by law, according to which it is subject to forfeiture of its charter; also, that the Northwestern Telegraph Company has failed to pay the tax due therefrom of $1 a mile annually for the years 1870 and 1871; and more stringent legislation for the collection of taxes from corporations is suggested. In this connection, it is suggested that telegraph companies should be required to pay a specific tax on their gross earnings; also that express companies doing business in the State should be taxed on their gross earnings within its limits.

STATE TRUST FUNDS.

The Secretary makes a complete statement of the condition of the different State Trust Funds, and their income, the principal being as follows for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, the productive aggregate of all being $3,776,651.

School Fund—(From proceeds of lands granted by the United States, moneys from forfeiture or escheat, and trespass penalties on school land, fines for breach of penal laws, moneys for exemption from military duty, 5 per cent on sale of Government lands)—Receipts, $109,432, of which $35,144 was dues on certificates, $34,230 sales of bonds, $20,750 5 per cent on sales of United States lands in Wisconsin for 1871. Of this, $100,000 was invested in Milwaukee water-bonds, $21,535 loaned to school-districts for building. The productive fund has increased $100,238 during the year, and is now $2,482,771. The income receipts last year were $176,366, mainly from interest; the disbursements $174,276, mainly apportioned to districts for children.

University Fund (From sales of lands granted by Congress)—Receipts $5,058, of which $3,014 was loaned. The production fund has decreased $155.50 in the year, and is now $206,983. The income of the year was $40,630, which was paid the University Treasurer.

Agricultural College Fund—(From sales of lands granted by Congress)—Receipts, $11,990; disbursements, $19,729, including from a balance last year, of which $17,000 was invested in State bonds. The productive fund has increased $23,263 in the year, and is now $206,053. The income receipts have been $13,813, of which $13,148 was paid the Treasurer of the State University, with which the College is incorporated.

Normal School Fund—(From the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands set apart therefor)—Receipts, $137,238, of which $118,003 was from sale of lands. Disbursements, including from balance on hand last year, $167,162, of which $100,000 was invested in Milwaukee water-bonds, $33,100 in State bonds, $20,000 in River Falls town bonds for building Normal School, $13,100 in other bonds. The productive fund has increased $153,261 last year, and is now $880,372. The income was $62,222, of which $15,795 went to Oshkosh, $18,572 to Whitewater, $12,116 to Platteville Normal School, $4,877 for institutes; and there is a balance on hand, including last year's balance, of $38,669.

Drainage Fund—(Proceeds of lands set apart for drainage, and annually apportioned to the counties where they lie in proportion to sales in each)—Receipts, $146,538, mainly from sales of lands; and amount distributed, including from balance last year, $173,314.

STATE LANDS.

The report of the Commissioners of State Lands show that 350,194.42 acres were sold the last year, as follows:

School lands	$63,173.56
University lands	1,588.38
Normal School lands	116,270.77
Drainage lands	149,402.04
Agricultural College lands	12,601.78
Military road lands	120.00
Marathon County lands	21,991.67

The amount still held is 2,089,725.75 acres, as follows:

School lands	287,565.70
University lands	9,350.26
Normal School lands	738,229.71
Drainage lands	958,085.27
Agricultural College lands	74,493.14
Marathon County lands	21,991.67

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Assessment reports show a total valuation of property this year of $337,997,854, of which $173,516,806 is farming lands; $83,278,220 village and city lots; $19,295,949 is merchants' and manufacturers' stock; $18,308,814 is 306,860 horses; $10,208,385 is 863,042 cattle; $1,820,045 is 1,049,041 sheep and lambs; $1,513,411 is 613,240 swine; $298,169 is 567 mules and asses; $8,852,279 is 163,210 wagons and carriages.

The latest railroad reports incorporated in the Secretary's report are those of 1871. At the end of that year, there were 1,485 miles of railroad in the State which had cost $95,190,374. The total earnings in Wisconsin were $7,623,904. The number of passengers transported was 3,200,904; killed, 23; injured, 29.

The forty County Agricultural Societies, aided by the State with $100 each, received during the year $43,795.74, of which $17,923 was from admission fees, $6,605 from memberships, and disbursed $44,388, of which $19,140 was for premiums.

But your readers will weary of so many figures, and I forbear. PLUS.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Omaha's assessed valuation: $8,030,393.

—The fund for the Robert E. Lee memorial is only $8,500, and lags.

—The schooner J. Fisk, Jr., goes into winter quarters at Cleveland.

—The schooners Evaline, Hubbard, and Trowbridge, reported lost, are safe at this port.

—It is proposed to create a new county in Pennsylvania, out of parts of Montgomery, Chester, and Berks.

—The canvassers for the new city directory announce that the total population of Minneapolis is 24,296.

—Bishop Whipple's new and handsome residence at Faribault, Minn., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Friday night last.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Common Council has appointed a Committee of five to join the citizens in a Committee of Fifteen to prepare a charter for the city securing desired reforms in municipal government.

—A fire destroyed the grist and flouring-mill owned by Bowe & Wheeler, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last Thursday morning. Loss between $8,000 and $10,000, with no insurance.

—The steam barge Burlington, which sunk a few days since near Bar Point, was, on a second effort on the part of the wreckers, got into Detroit Saturday, and taken into dry dock.

—A pair of loot-herons made headquarters at Highland Lake, East Andover, N. H., for half a century; and the other day a stranger shot one of them, which so enraged the citizens of the neighborhood that the man was in danger of being lynched.

—Shipments of coal from Honesdale, Pa., during the season, have been 1,897,298 tons; and from Mauch Chunk, 5,276,813 tons. The total shipments over all routes from the coal region, to Dec. 7, aggregate 17,874,793 tons, an increase of 3,499,718; and this increase would have been much heavier but for the horse disease, which had partly stopped boats for nearly three weeks.

—A. W. Sutherland, of Ann Arbor, who roped the Rock Island capitalist into the Mozart Watch Company swindle, has been arrested at Pontiac, Illinois, for obtaining money under false pretences. His operations there consisted of selling mining stock to the amount of $20,000.

—Florence Bowe, 10 or 12 years of age, living in Chapin, Franklin County, Iowa, saw a large eagle attempting to carry off a goose from her father's barnyard, when she seized the eagle by the wing and dragged that and its prey to the house. The goose-thief measured seven feet from tip to tip.

—The Panama *Star and Herald* gives a striking illustration of the vigor and rapidity of vegetation in the tropics, by referring to the bushes and trees growing in the ruins of the burned Aspinwall Hotel at Panama. It is scarcely more than two years since this conflagration took place, and yet there are now growing within the walls trees at least thirty feet in height. They belong to what are called trumpet trees (genus *Cecropia*), and the branches are said to be crowding out of the highest doors and windows, so as to render it probable that, in their further growth, they will throw down the walls with which they are interlaced.

—The total running expenses of the Boston Fire Department for the financial year ending April 30, 1868, were $180,218.46. Since then the city has annexed Roxbury and Dorchester, and for the financial year ending last year the expenses, exclusive of repairs on engine houses and fire alarm system, were $399,249.63. In 1868 the salaries paid amounted to $99,209.04; last year this item foots up $213,467.22. In the past five years refreshments furnished the Committee on the Fire Department have amounted to $10,459.47, while carriage hire, which in 1868 was $104.50, was last year $408.45.

—The French National Assembly contains 2 Princes (Orleans), 7 Dukes, 30 Marquises, 52 Counts, 17 Viscounts, 18 Barons, and 97 other noblemen. Classed according to occupations, there are 163 landed proprietors, 155 barristers, 48 manufacturers, contractors, and ironmasters, 45 officers of the army, 35 Judges or former Judges, 25 engineers, 23 medical men, 21 Professors, 19 notaries and ex-notaries, 16 wholesale warehousemen, 14 naval officers, 10 attorneys, 5 bankers, 2 shipowners, 2 apothecaries, 1 Bishop, 1 parish priest, 1 Protestant clergyman, 1 silk-spinner, 1 chiseller, 1 former compositor, 1 silk-weaver, 1 dealer in jewelry, 1 ex-tax-collector, and 1 dealer in soft goods. The rest of the Deputies are savants, journalists, authors, and ex-officials of former governments. M. Pory-Papy, the Deputy for Martinique, is a negro.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW YORK.

The Great Tribune—Unprecedented Honors to His Memory.

The Funeral of the First of American Citizens.

The Future of the Metropolitan Organ of Reform.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

Though Horace Greeley has been dead nearly a week, his death, and the sad circumstances attending it, are still talked of in every circle of society. Usually, the decease of the most prominent citizen in this roaring centre of trade is forgotten with the day. Not so with Mr. Greeley, whose extraordinary hold upon the affections of the people has been strikingly shown since the first announcement of his alarming illness.

THE FIRST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It is entirely safe to say that no American in private life has ever received such mortuary honors as Horace Greeley has. He was unquestionably the best known man in the Republic. All his life has been passed in the work of Reform, the cause of Progress, the service of Humanity; and this fact is now universally recognized. In spite of many caprices and vagaries, Mr. Greeley was one of the truest men to his convictions, and one of the honestest in every sense, that ever lived. He had never made the least effort to gain money beyond his immediate needs; and yet nobody had a deeper horror of debt or obligation of every kind. The small independence he had acquired came to him, it would seem, rather in opposition to, than in consonance with, his wishes. In his position, and with his opportunities, he might, legitimately and honorably, have been worth millions; and yet he left an estate which, when wholly settled, will not probably exceed, if it reach, $75,000. He had, I think, less money at the time of his death than he had ten years before; the number of his shares in the *Tribune*, which had been ten from the date of its becoming a stock company, having been for some months past only seven. For him gold had really no temptation. If he had been offered any amount to depart in the least from what he conceived to be his line of duty, it would not have been the smallest enticement. He would have simply said: "I do not want it; I won't have it;" and there would have been an end.

THE MOST TOUCHING DEMONSTRATION

of feeling for Mr. Greeley was revealed in the innumerable throng which, from dawn on Tuesday until late at night, filed solemnly into the City Hall to view the remains lying in state in the Governor's Room. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons went, in sorrow and sympathy, to gaze that day upon the features of the distinguished dead. Every class, calling, and creed,—the millionaire and the mendicant, the savant and the servant, the poet and the priest, the merchant and the mechanic, the lady of society and the poor seamstress, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Jew and the Gentile—were represented in that vast concourse. A large part of the sad procession was composed of the poorer people of both sexes, who mourned for the departed as for a personal friend. I doubt if the death of any other man in the nation has caused such a spontaneous and overwhelming tribute of regard and affection. Composed, as the immense crowd was, of all kinds of people, the best order prevailed, and every body seemed deeply affected by the melancholy occasion, and touched as by an individual grief.

THE FUNERAL

yesterday was another unmistakable manifestation of the affection and reverence cherished for Mr. Greeley. Though the banks, public offices, and stores were not generally closed, business was virtually suspended throughout the day. The streets in the vicinity of Samuel Sinclair's private residence, and the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, where the obsequies were held, were densely crowded from an early hour of the morning; and, long before the remains of the *Tribune* chief were borne to the church, it was almost impossible to get through the great mass of humanity. The church will not hold more than 1,600 persons, and there must have been 50,000 anxious to get in. The services were touching to such a degree that there were few dry eyes in the congregation. Not only women, but strong men, bowed and wept; and every word of uttered tribute from Dr. Chapin and Henry Ward Beecher met the fullest response in that throng of sympathetic hearts.

THE DUBIOUSNESS OF DEATH.

The presence of some of the pall-bearers and mourners proved the dubiousness of death as well as the uncertainity of life. There was the venerable Chief Justice Chase, who, during the year, had been reported again and again on the very brink of the grave. There was Thurlow Weed, in his 76th year, with his thin gray locks and his stooping form, who was consigned to the tomb by his physicians soon after the close of the Rebellion. The aged political Warwick, who had been for a long while the foe of the departed Reformer, came, with moistened eye and quivering lip, to do honor to that enshrouded form. There was Manton Marble, still young, of whom obituaries were written last summer, and pigeon-holed for almost immediate use. And there in his coffin lay Horace Greeley, only a few months since buoyant, vigorous, full of health and hope, with a future far more radiant than the past beckoning him on to new labors, new missions, and new humanities. Aye, there lay he who, every one believed, had in him still twenty years more of excellent work, of high purpose, of philanthropic deeds. Who could help thinking that the grave, under such circumstances, had refused the dying and claimed the living?

THE SCENE

in that quiet church was one of the greatest moral beauty. The Head of the Nation—the recent determined and successful opponent of the gentle Philosopher fallen ere the strife had fairly ended—sorrowed sincerely, as did the Vice-President elect, the members of the Cabinet, the Governor of the State, distinguished soldiers, authors, statesmen, scholars, and artists, all drawn together and subdued by a common grief. To evoke such honor and reverence from such sources was worth dying for; and it was indescribably sweet to witness how the great and good man—all bitterness, bickering, jealousy, and misunderstanding passed—had, with the expiration of his busy and stainless life, come to a genuine appreciation, and found the reward, coveted beyond all else, of undisguised approval in his fellow-men.

From the church down Fifth avenue, through Fourteenth street and Broadway to Hamilton Ferry,—a distance of five miles,—the streets were blocked with people,—not gazing upon a pageant, not attracted by sounds of music and flowing banners, but looking upon a procession of mourners for the beloved dead, and attracted by the potency and purity of a spotless name.

HORACE GREELEY

was more a man even than a journalist. He was an embodied benefaction, a ceaseless philanthropy, a vast moral force, a great public teacher. He had educated the generation to generous impulses, to a stricter justice, to a higher humanity. He had gone when his noble work was accomplished, and left a void that could not be supplied. His name and fame will increase as time goes on, and he will be set in the nation's history by the side of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. His immortality is secured. His deeds of unselfish excellence, his efforts for the race, his untiring labors in behalf of Progress and Reform, will fix him in the American Walhalla as one of the grandest and truest heroes of his country and his age.

POLITICAL AMBITION.

During the bitter campaign so recently closed, a vast deal has been said by Mr. Greeley's adversaries of his political ambition, of which, in the common sense, he really had none. All he wished for, though too proud to ask it, was something like recognition for a quarter of a century of service to the land he so devotedly loved; something like recognition from the party he had created, and toiled for night and day through twelve hard and trying years; something like recognition from the hosts of men he had placed in power, and who owed everything to him.

This may be weakness, but it is human; and if, at times, he felt that he had been unjustly dealt with—even shamefully neglected—by those he had lifted up the ladder, he felt as any man of sense and sensibility would and should have felt under exactly the same circumstances. It was not office, nor honor, nor emolument he wanted; but he longed to see at least a disposition to appreciate what he had done; he was anxious to receive credit for his sacrifice, his struggle, his devotion. Having this, he would have craved nothing else, and the rankling wound of continuous and apparently studied neglect from those who had gathered laurels, standing on his shoulders, would have been healed forever as with sacred balm.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRIBUNE.

Now that Mr. Greeley is no more, those who abused him most in life appear strangely curious respecting the future of the *Tribune*. In the absence of any such information as they demand, they invent all sorts of stories, and circulate all manner of falsehoods. They have discovered that Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, Schuyler Colfax, and many others are to become the editor-in-chief; that the great journal has been ruined; and that the members of the Association are vainly striving to sell their shares, worth a few months ago from $10,000 to $10,500, for less than half that sum.

The truth is, the *Tribune* does not contemplate any changes, at least for the present; that no man will, or ever can, be to it in the future what Horace Greeley has been in the past; that not a share of the stock has been disposed of at a penny lower than the last highest quotation; and that not one of all the stockholders has the slightest disposition to sell.

I have been so besieged lately with questions of what will become of the *Tribune* that I have fashioned the following strictly confidential reply: On the 1st prox., the establishment will be permanently closed, and the stockholders, after contemplating their complete financial ruin, will hang themselves from the different windows of the office, as a comforting spectacle to their chivalrous and magnanimous neighbor, the *Times*, which, while the *Tribune* continues to live, seems to be haunted by a vision of certain death. COLFROUX.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Its Beginning—The Demand of the President for a Vote of Confidence—He "Has No Senile Ambition."

In the French National Assembly, on the 18th of November, when the Right endeavored to prevail on M. Thiers to disavow the sentiments of M Gambetta, the President, in the course of his speech, said:

"I know how serious—how very serious—would be any separation of feeling between the Assembly and the man whom it has honored by intrusting with its confidence for two years past. Thus, I was perfectly determined to say nothing which might provoke a rupture of that union which I believed, and still believe, to be necessary; but when in such a state of affairs I am brought here and placed, as it were, at the bar, I will not assent to it. [Loud applause from the Left.] The words which it is sought to make me repeat, however much they may be in accordance with my convictions, I will not say them. If you wish it, I accept the judgment of the country. ["Oh!"] I do not refuse it.

I demand it. [Approval on the Left; murmurs on the Right.] For my own part, I shall always be ready to appear before the country, both in my capacity as Deputy and as head of the Government, for the short time I have been so. I, therefore, have no fear of the judgment of the country, neither do I for yours. But allow me to make one observation, which you will appreciate. When you wish that a Government should be strong, and you do apparently desire it now, it must be worthily treated, and it ought not to be summoned here, as suspected or guilty, to make a profession of faith.

Whatever may be the form, whether friendly or otherwise, by which I am brought to this tribune, I repeat again—no, I will not reply [movement]; and I will not reply because my life, and the last two years especially, furnish an answer to all those who judge justly, and who do not close their eyes against the light. Now, I believe—for let us speak frankly and sincerely—the real question here is not what happened at Grenoble [applause from the Left, and cries of "Yes" from the Right]; it is another cause.

I believe that within a few days we shall have a proper opportunity of discussing the great question which disturbs so many minds, which it is easy to perceive, which I understand, and which I must say I should wish to be discussed in a calmer and more temperate tone than that which has distinguished the present sitting. I desire to reserve myself for that discussion.

I had wished to discuss the Bordeaux Pact. But I am not to be allowed to defer it. It is not possible to deal with that great problem at the present moment. But a question of confidence has been raised. Well, let us lose no time. ["Oh!" from the Right, and applause from the Left.] Let us not agitate the country unnecessarily. All of us here know what it is we desire, and what we think. Let us be sincere. You can vote at once. [Applause from the Left.] I have now borne for two years. Allow me to speak of myself for a moment; for I have a right to do so; and the country would not understand, if, after what I have done, you would not allow me to speak of myself for a moment. I have passed two years under this crushing weight. There are honorable gentlemen who will understand and believe me. I remain under that burden solely from devotion. [Applause from the Left, and slight murmurs from the Right.] So much the worse for those who do not believe it.

I have lived under this crushing responsibility for two years, and I have persuaded myself that I had no right, apart from an imprudent susceptibility, to place the country in a more critical position, but it appears that I am doubted, and I have a right to call for a proof of confidence. You have given me the right. I demand it, [Applause from the Left.] I demand it at once. [Renewed applause.] When you call for a decided Government you should be decided yourselves. Well, be so in respect to us. You complain of a Provisional Government; form a Definitive Government. [Applause from the Left.]

If you have a Definitive and not a Provisional Government, produce it. If you know of more resolute acts that could have been done than we have done under existing circumstances—if you can tell us what more you would have done in respect to the Grenoble banquet and all the events which have happened during the last two years, pray tell us. I yield, willingly, but with anxiety on behalf of my country. I would give place willingly to those who might be able to act more decidedly and adopt more efficient measures than we have done for the benefit of the country, and also to form a Government which might be properly called definitive, and one which France would accept. [Prolonged applause from the Left.]

In a subsequent speech on the same occasion M. Thiers added:

Allow me to tell you that your life has not been so long as mine. Your acts have been very honorable, but they have not been more significant than mine in the sense of public order; and if a similiar summons was addressed to you, who have not the same reasons for being offended at it as I have, you would be grievously affronted. I am not angry, but I am hurt, and I have a right to feel so. After what I have done during the last two years, doubt even is, I venture to say, an act of ingratitude. Let me now refer to the Parliamentary question.

M. Gambetta is not the real object of this interpellation, which is aimed at us. [The Marquis de Vogue—"No; it only desired to know that he is not one of your friends."] If there has been no mistrust— ["No," from the Right.] Well, if there be no distrust, the simplest course will be to renew the expression of your confidence in us. I do not solicit it, for I have no senile ambition. I did not go to Bordeaux to solicit power. Let him who can rise here and say that I sought for power. [Applause from the Left.] I did not solicit the burden which I have borne, and which I was the less desirous to accept as there were lamentable terms of peace to be signed.

After the melancholy duty had been performed there was an insurrection—the most formidable ever known—to suppress. No one was ambitious then, and no one can say that I solicited the power which I had to exercise. Shall I tell you what is un-Parliamentary? It is to seek to retain power against the will of the country. Do you know what is Parlimentary? It is to obtain continued proofs of the confidence of the country, and we are justified in asking for them when we have to contend with adversaries whom I do not desire to describe—men whose affection I do not repudiate, although I have not had much evidence of it to-day in this tribune [laughter]—but I have a right to say that I should not be called upon to stand here in such a position.

A Veteran.

William Edwards, of Jay, having lived alone in the world for ninety-five years, has concluded to try matrimony, and took to wife, the other day, a young lady of 70. Mr. Edwards has quite a remarkable history. He was one of Wellington's soldiers, and was twice wounded at Waterloo, yet he is very hearty and apparently well. We regret for the sake of Brother Trask that a strict regard for truth compels us to state that Mr. Edwards has been an inveterate smoker for almost eighty-two years. His grandfather was 104 years old when he died, and his great grandmother was 114, but he regards his father as having been cut off in his youth, as he died when only 67 years old. Mr. Edwards intends to make a trip to London, next summer, to claim a bounty due to British soldiers over 91 years old, which, with the accrued interest, will amount to nearly $5,000 now.

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Extraordinary Revelation of a Terrible Crime.

The Cause of the Great Coal Oil Fire in February, 1865—Seven Lives Lost and 120 Buildings Destroyed.

Confession of One of the Incendiaries.

Philadelphia (Dec. 6), New York Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The good city of Brotherly Love has for some time past been much excited by the statements of Hugh Mara, the would-be murderer of United States Revenue Detective Brooks, and Alderman William McMullen, of the Fourth Ward, a well-known political leader, and previous to the shooting a warm patron of Mara, and one of the alleged principal backers of that villain in the conspiracy to kill Brooks. In his confessions Mara not only tells how he, with Dougherty and McLaughlin, both now dead, laid the plot to murder Brooks, but also startles the community by the divulging of the real facts and authors of the several mysterious crimes of the first magnitude, including one murder committed in Chestnut street. He omits, however, one dark and terrible deed in which he himself was the main actor, and of which, at the present time, but few Philadelphians have more than a suspicion, and that is the true origin of the great coal oil conflagration of 1865 at Ninth street and Washington avenue, by which seven persons met a terrible death in the flames. It is true that Mara charges upon the Fourth Ward gang and the Whiskey Ring some mysterious connection with and responsibility for this fire, but he tells it so vaguely that but few have believed it as more than a thirst for revenge seeking vent in this manner. Unfortunately for humanity, Mara tells the truth, but not the whole truth, and we now propose to give a full and accurate history of that dark crime.

THE TERRIBLE NIGHT IN FEBRUARY.

The night of Feb. 8, 1865, was as wild and fearful in its nature as is seldom witnessed in this climate. It had snowed and sleeted incessantly all day, and at nightfall rain descended in torrents, while the temperature moderated to such an extent as to cause a general thaw. This, with the rain, converted the six inches of snow on the ground into a seething and surging slush. Nearly every sewer inlet was choked, through the preceding neglect of the city authorities, and, in the lower sections of the city, the streets were impassable, while, in many instances, the water ran into the cellars of the dwellings. Travel by foot or horse was almost impossible, and nearly every street railway car line was obliged to cease running. It was on such a night as this that four miscreants started for what they, it is possible, did not intend to be as great a calamity as ensued.

At the southwest corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue was a lot of ground enclosed with a paling fence and partly covered by rows of wooden sheds. The law forbidding the storage of coal oil in quantities within the built-up portions of the city was not then in existence, and, indeed, was the result of the fire that followed. Over 560 barrels of coal oil were stored under the sheds, arranged in tiers two deep. Shortly after midnight Hugh Mara, James Dougherty, James McGurk, and McMenamin Fleetwood approached this lot.

OBJECT OF THE INCENDIARIES.

The incendiaries had plotted to set fire to this coal oil. They knew it would create a great conflagration. The oil was stored near dwellings inhabited by persons in comfortable situations in life. They would be startled from sleep at midnight, and, terror-stricken by the fire, they would rush from their houses in affright, leaving their property at the mercy of these thieves, who would enter their houses under pretence of being members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, which is one of the most notorious organizations of the old Volunteer Fire Department. The desperadoes had well matured their plan, and had also another and favorite incentive—the hope of inciting a riot between their own and a rival fire company, with which a deadly warfare had existed for years. The four scoundrels had lounged around the vicinity of Eighth and Fitzwalter streets, the location of the Moyamensing Hose Company, several hours that evening, occasionally leaving the hose house for neighboring bar-rooms. At midnight they started on their errand. The coal-oil depot was thoroughly reconnoitered, and the vicinity for several squares inspected, but not a traveller was to be seen, and even the policemen were driven to shelter from the raging storm, feeling sure that the roundsman would neglect his duty on such a night. They entered an alley leading to the depot, and, being provided with cotton, tow, pitch, oil, and other combustibles, with plenty of matches, Mara, the chief ruffian, volunteered to start the flames. Dougherty stood at the end of the alley to give warning of the approach of anyone, while the other two, McGurk and Fleetwood, stationed themselves respectively at Washington avenue and Ellsworth street.

THE MIDNIGHT FLAME.

It was the work of but a moment for Mara to climb the pickets and gain a concealed corner in one of the sheds. The barrels were greasy and leaky, and under one of the leakiest Mara started his bonfire. He saw that it was fully under way, with no prospect of extinguishment, the oil catching, and then made a hasty retreat and joined his companions. They waited about ten minutes, when a flicker of light was seen against the fronts of the houses opposite. They ran to the spot as if greatly excited, and gave an alarm. Policeman Murray, who was a few squares off, and several citizens who were returning home from the coterie carnival at the Academy of Music, also saw the flames at the same moment, and joined the unsuspected incendiaries. By this time the fire was spreading rapidly, licking up the oil and gaining fresh vigor from the saturated shedding and planking. To sound an alarm was the first action, and two or three policemen from surrounding beats, who had arrived on the ground, ran to an alarm-box at Eighth street and Washington avenue. This box was out of order, and could not be worked. It was necessary to run a quarter of a mile to reach another box. Travelling was slow on that night, with the sidewalks and streets ankle deep in slush. Meantime the flames gained fearful headway.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

The citizens and policemen who began to arrive on the ground saw at once that there would be great danger to those living near the burning oil, and efforts were at once made to awaken them. Either all slept with extraordinary soundness, or attributed the noises to the storm, for it was a task of great difficulty to arouse the sleepers. Doors were hammered, stones and pieces of ice thrown against windows, and at last all but two families were awakened. The Fire Department began to arrive, but found great trouble in procuring water, as the hydrants were partly frozen. The fire had swept through the whole depot, and barrel after barrel of oil burst, and the accumulated oil finally ran out and flooded Ninth street. The street was filled with water, and the oil floated on it and burned at the same time. The slope of the street is to the south, and the blazing oil began to float that way, extending clear to the walls of the houses on both sides of the street. It was a roaring torrent of fire jetting to the tops of the houses, and travelling as fast as a man could walk. A steam engine was located at Ellsworth street, and was with difficulty saved from destruction, the horses being scorched by the flames. In ten minutes fifty houses were burning, and the oil swept two squares down Ninth street as far as Federal street, branching into Ellsworth and one or two smaller streets.

THE SCENE WAS TERRIBLE.

In half an hour after Mara had fired the barrel 120 buildings, including two mills, were in flames. Hundreds of houseless men, women, and children, some well, some ill, were wading knee deep in melted snow and ice in their night clothing, frantically rushing for places of safety, many of them badly burned by the flames. The firemen were doing all in their power. Many citizens appeared, and houses near the scene of disaster were readily opened to the distressed fugitives. The rush of the flames was appalling. A strong wind was blowing, and carried the fire far over the roofs of houses, which melted away as if made of wax. Many persons only escaped by leaping from rear windows to sheds. The intense heat crumbled the stones on the street, and warped the railroad tracks and lamp posts, fire plugs, and other iron work.

FRIGHTFUL DEATHS.

Two doors from the fire, on the west side of Ninth street, lived a Mr. Ware and family, consisting of his wife, two sisters, and a child. All efforts to awaken these people were in vain, and it was thought no one was in their house; but a few minutes after the burning oil broke from the yard agonizing shrieks were heard. The bystanders looked toward the door, and there saw several people. The outside of the house was enveloped in flames, both front and rear, and it was evident that the Wares must die, for their only escape was through the burning oil. A man darted from the door, followed by a female; but both fell at once and were seen no more. Dozens of spectators stood there, witnesses of the terrific scene, but powerless to aid. A faint cry was heard from the house, and all was over. Meantime, at Ninth and Federal streets the burning oil ran into a large sewer, which fortunately was open, and danger to a row of fine buildings just below Ninth street was averted.

A GENERAL ALARM OF FIRE,

which called out the whole department, had been sounded, and the numberless firemen battled for the safety of buildings in the rear of those burning, and succeeded in saving over fifty in a damaged condition. By daybreak the fire was under control; but how different the scene from that a few hours previously. Then there stood rows of good, comfortable three-story brick buildings, many of them used on the first floor by their residents as stores; now all was desolation. Tottering remnants of walls, smoking beams, and piles of bricks many feet high were to be seen on all sides. The fire had swept from Washington street clear to Federal. Nine-tenths of the buildings were in ruins, and of those that remained there were but the walls. The fire had also destroyed a number of buildings on Ellsworth and Federal streets, and several small side avenues.

Thus had the fiendish deeds of the incendiaries destroyed in buildings, goods, household stuffs, &c., property to the value of

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS,

sacrificed half a dozen lives, and rendered homeless 500 persons, many losing their all. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city the next morning, when the news was spread. The sufferers had been accommodated in charitable institutions in the lower part of the city, and immense contributions of clothing and provisions were made for them. Search was made as soon as possible for the bodies of the victims, and they were found, with those of two other persons, who had resided in an adjoining house.

During the fire the incendiaries had been busily engaged in plundering, all taking their share. Fleetwood had obtained entrance to the Ware dwelling with one of his colleagues, who made his exit by the rear door somewhat hastily, leaving Fleetwood in possession of a box of silverware, which he found on the lower floor, and which he intended to carry off as plunder under the pretence of saving it. The one who escaped, who is supposed to have been Dougherty, did not know that there were any persons in the house, and it is not likely that Fleetwood did, as they had broken into the dwelling from the rear. At this juncture the oil broke from the depot, and Fleetwood, in common with the Ware family, found his retreat cut off. While making the desperate effort to escape with Mrs. Ware, they fell in the stream of burning oil almost in each other's arms, and the bystanders at once concluded that Fleetwood had met his death in a noble and self-sacrificing effort to save the lives of others. The remains of his body and that of Mrs. Ware were found in the street, his corpse being only recognized by a partly melted key that lay beside it. The supposed noble deed was re-echoed from one end of the city to another. All classes were lost in admiration of the dead fireman. Poems were written on his death, and his funeral was attended by large bodies of citizens, the ceremonies being performed with great pomp and solemnity. An association was organized and adopted his name. His portrait, upon a large and splendid banner, was often carried in procession by the Moyamensing Hose Company, and his memory eulogized in the most flattering manner by the press generally.

But how great was the terror of the

THREE SURVIVING RASCALS,

Morrow, McGurk, and Dougherty. There can be no doubt that they never had an idea that the fire would assume the character it did, or cause the destruction of human life, and their first impulse was to bind themselves by solemn declaration to stand by one another and keep the fatal secret. But little suspicion of incendiarism, however, prevailed, and it was only hinted at as possible. The fire was generally attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the agitation culminated in a universal demand for a law forbidding the storage of coal oil within the city limits, which was speedily passed.

Time rolled on, and the coal oil fire passed from the public mind, or was only mentioned as a deplorable visitation of Divine Providence. The consciences of the three incendiaries, however, smote them often, although they indulged in new deeds of villany. A year or so went by and McGurk could not agree with Dougherty and Mara in regard to all their villanous plans. Mara and Dougherty, being older in crime, tried to drag McGurk still deeper by the hold which they seemed to have on him, but to their astonishment he retaliated by suddenly threatening to divulge all he knew of the origin of the coal-oil fire to the authorities, telling them that he could do so with perfect safety himself, as he would be State's evidence and receive a free pardon.

A WEAK CONSPIRATOR IN DANGER.

At first they were frightened, and attempted to cajole him; but he was on his guard and repeated his threats. At last the two determined that, as there was no safety for them from a man of his disposition, the only resort left was to make away with him. Mara met him on the street, and told him that somehow or other the news had leaked out that (McGurk) was the man who started the coal-oil fire, and that as no suspicion attached to them he had better leave the city at once. As McGurk had been with them so long and was such a good fellow they were determined to help him. Mara at last alarmed McGurk, who promised to leave Philadelphia at once, until the excitement, if any there was, had blown over. Mara then proposed that McGurk should meet him and Dougherty on the next night on a lot running from Fitzwater to Catharine and from Seventh to Eighth streets, well known to Philadelphians as "Sweeney's lot," and scene of several murders and numerous bloody affrays, robberies, etc., in days gone by. It is now covered with buildings. At that time Mara promised that they would give McGurk a sum due him from proceeds of certain thefts, and also tell him how to act after he had fled.

McGurk promised to be punctual in attendance, and Mara left him and went in search of Dougherty, whom he soon found, and detailed to him the arrangements with McGurk. He then proposed that he would seize McGurk and stifle his cries while Dougherty stabbed him. Dougherty dissented most emphatically from the latter portion of the plan, but upon Mara's representing the danger to both if McGurk was not killed, he consented.

The appointed night was dark, there being no moon. At 11 o'clock Mara and Dougherty met McGurk in the centre of the lot, near the fences of a row of small buildings. A rambling conversation ensued, but the would-be murderers found that their task was not easy, for McGurk was suspicious, and on his guard. Being well built, he was a match for either of his intended assailants, neither of whom was a powerful man.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

At last Mara became tired of waiting, and, with a "Now come on" to Dougherty, made a grasp for McGurk's throat. Dougherty's heart failed him. He did not aid his companion as promptly as was intended, and, with a well-directed blow, McGurk laid Mara out on the ground, and then struck for Dougherty. Mara quickly arose, and with Dougherty, whose blood was now up, rushed at McGurk. The latter fought them well, and inflicted some severe punishment upon them; but Mara or Dougherty, which he did not know, drew a knife, and cut him badly several times about the arms and body. The unequal contest could not last long without his receiving a serious wound, and at last he got a fearful cut in the abdomen, from which his entrails protruded. Even with this terrible wound he still fought, until at last he sank insensible from loss of blood, but not before the assailants had inflicted several other wounds. They then, thinking him dead, fled. Their secret was known to none but themselves, and they appeared at their old haunts as usual.

McGurk, however, was not dead. He lay on the ground for some time, and was at last found by some persons crossing the lot. They conveyed him to the Pennsylvania Hospital at Eighth and Pine streets, four squares off, where a corps of experienced surgeons examined his wounds, and found that although very dangerous they were not necessarily fatal. Later, however, fever set in, and there was but little hope of his life.

McGurk, when, younger, had been an operator in the city police telegraph offices, and there acquired an acquaintance with the late Dr. Blackburn, for many years and until the time of his recent death, Fire Marshal of the city. McGurk had always been a wild youth. Dr. Blackburn noticed this, and attracted by certain good qualities of the lad endeavored to reform him. McGurk would listen, but he was apparently naturally inclined to evil habits, and continued to associate with a gang of young scoundrels who were the hangers-on of the Moyamensing Hose Company.

M'GURK'S REVENGE.

From the interest taken in him by Dr. Blackburn, McGurk had always entertained feelings of respect for him. While ill he had been nursing his revenge against his late comrades, and believing he was about to die he sent for Dr. Blackburn, stating that he had an important communication to make to him. Now Dr. Blackburn, from his investigation into the causes of the coal-oil fire, had been strongly of the opinion that its origin was incendiary, but having very little real evidence of the fact, had prudently said but little about it, and then only to city officials. He had his eye on McGurk for a long time, and of course on Mara and Dougherty also. He had suspected them of setting fire to several buildings, and the recent confession of Mara proves that this suspicion was correct. Dr. Blackburn knew that a short time before the oil fire McGurk had served out a term of two years' imprisonment in New Jersey for arson. He believed that some clue to the fire would be had, and hastened at once to the hospital. McGurk appeared to be very glad to see him. McGurk at once explained his condition, and gave a succinct narrative of the plot to burn the oil depot, relating all the facts mainly as we have given them, following it up with the quarrel, the enticing of himself to the lot, and the subsequent stabbing. He stated in the most positive manner that Mara had applied the match, described the combustibles used, the watch kept, and how the four had entered houses during the fire to steal, and *that Fleetwood met his death, not in the noble manner supposed, but while plundering.* Dr. Blackburn was greatly surprised at the statement concerning Fleetwood, but had long surmised the rest of the story, and gave full credence to it. A day or so after this conference McGurk passed his crisis and rapidly recovered.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRING THEM TO JUSTICE.

Dr. Blackburn communicated his intelligence to one or two city officials, and consulted with them as to what should be done. They watched the track of Mara and Dougherty, and found them totally unsuspicious. After a long deliberation it was thought that the proper course would be to arrest the two and indict them for murder, in causing the death of the Ware family; but the objection then arose that the only evidence in possession of the Commonwealth would be that of McGurk. He would be unsupported, and could be attacked by the defence on the ground of being a criminal himself, an associate of those men in this and many other great crimes, acting really from motives of revenge; and last, that the laws of the State while admitting the testimony of a convict, requires it to be strongly corroborated. That corroborative testimony was not at hand, although Dr. Blackburn believed he could, in time, procure it.

The contemplated arrest was therefore postponed. McGurk was now getting well, and Dr. Blackburn told him that he should be arrested; but as he appeared repentant and would do the community a great service by testifying against Mara and Dougherty, no steps would be taken against him if he would promise to come forward when wanted.

M'GURK'S FLIGHT TO NEW YORK.

McGurk was advised by Dr. Blackburn to leave the city, as there would be no safety for him, because the gang to which Mara and Dougherty belonged would take the earliest opportunity to kill him. McGurk, to evade them, concluded to take French leave, and one evening scaled the Spruce street wall of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, going to his home, packed up what articles he wanted and left for New York. Prior to his escape, however, and in one of his interviews with Dr. Blackburn, the latter took down his statement in writing, swore him as to its truth, and McGurk then signed it. McGurk did not remain in New York. He went to the country, remaining but a little time at any one place. He wrote to Dr. Blackburn several times. The latter worked diligently to obtain the coveted corroborated testimony, but it was a difficult task. Many facts, however, were obtained, but at this juncture a summary stop was put to all proceedings by the death of McGurk, which, it is supposed, was caused by dissipation, aided by the wounds received on Sweeny's lot. It was shortly after the death of McGurk that

THE BROOKS SHOOTING

occurred, and the subsequent capture, conviction, and imprisonment of Mara and Dougherty. Afterward the long illness and death of Dr. Blackburn himself almost effaced the McGurk statement from the memories of the half a score of persons who knew about it. The revival of the notoriety of Mara by the shooting of McMullin has produced whispers of his connection with the coal-oil fire, although with many it is but surmise.

All that we have stated, however, is contained in sundry papers, all of which are yet in existence, although jealously guarded by those who have them. Of those who set fire to the oil depot there remains to-day but one alive, Dougherty having been recently killed by a desperado, probably acting for some of the gang involved in the Brooks affair. Mara is the only one who survives, and he has just entered a jail to serve a seven years' imprisonment, from which, by reason of his enfeebled health, caused by a pulmonary complaint, he will in all probability never come out, except as a corpse. He is yet but a young man; but it is seldom in the annals of crime that we read of one who, by his own confession, has lived such a life as he has, and connected with so many startling deeds that at times shock and horrify communities by their daring and utter defiance of all law.

PERSONAL.

James K. Magie, of the Canton *Register*, is a candidate for Secretary of the Illinois Senate.

—Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has appointed J. D. Evans, of Tawas, Swamp Land Road Commissioner, vice Curtis, resigned.

—John Boyd, of Iowa, is a candidate for Doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives.

—Colonel C. W. Lowrie, of Montana, Iowa, has resigned as Register in Bankruptcy.

—Al. Swalm did not get the Pension Agency at DesMoines, after all, ex-Lieutenant Governor Gue being the appointee.

—Henry A. Newman, of Nebraska City, has taken office at Omaha as Collector of Internal Revenue.

—Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Church, and family, have arrived in St. Paul to take up their permanent residence.

—Henry J. Raymond died June 18, 1869; James Gordon Bennett died June 1, 1872; Horace Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872.

—B. N. Cullom, of Washington, Tazewell County, father of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, died at his home on Wednesday, aged 77 years.

—The wife of Colonel Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin, Ct., died two or three days ago.

—It is a great comfort to know that Judge Ward Hunt cast his first vote for General Jackson.

—Lucille Western is ill, and gives notice that the doctor enjoins her to desist, for a while, from professional labor.

—Miss Olive Seward Risley, the adopted daughter and travelling companion of W. H. Seward, is expected to pass some time in Washington this winter.

—Amos Myers, formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has lately been ordained to the Baptist ministry.

—The widow of the late General George H. Thomas has gone, in company with her [illegible] Miss Kellogg, to Europe. She will winter in Florence.

—General W. S. Hancock [illegible] family will leave St. Paul for New York [illegible] the 12th inst. He will be accompanied by Captains Wharton and Mitchell, and Lieutenant Ward, of his personal staff.

—L. Crandall, a pioneer stage driver in [illegible], who carried a whip ornamented with twenty-three gold rings, was lately thrown from his stage and killed, near Angelos. His eldest son is Cashier in the London and San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, while another is Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in Santa Clara.

—President Lounsbery, Prof. Sheldon, Prof. Brooke, and Prof. Brown, have received notice that their appointments to the chairs filled by them in Griswold College, Iowa, have been revoked, to take effect on the 28th of January, 1873—the collegiate department having been suspended.

—Tilton says: "We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we are free to say that Mr. Greeley's destiny was on him, and he could not escape it. There were inward [illegible] ed their way outward to this effect [illegible] monitions of it not only a few weeks but many months ago. During some idle hours in Brooklyn early in the campaign, he said to us with a voice of sudden sadness, and a tone of touching pathos, 'I have but one great ambition, and that is, not the Presidency, but death.' Later in the summer (or perhaps early in the fall), when some friends were talking with him at a [illegible] supper-table, when one of us gaily asked [illegible] he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other?' he simply answered that 'Nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an authoritative assurance that he must die the next morning.' About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, these premonitory meditations on death and immortality broke forth from his lips. About three weeks ago Mr. Greeley said to us (clasping his hand and holding it for the last time), 'My [illegible] fried, for thirty days and nights I have not slept; I shall never sleep again; I pray for death.'"

Another Murder at Manistee.

Manistee, Mich., is fast gaining a most unenviable notoriety for murders and murderous assaults committed there. The last occurred [illegible] the night of the 4th. A man named J. M. Stanton is alleged to have killed a Mr. J. Collins. [illegible] Stanton is a merchant in Manistee. Collins was a hotel-keeper some twelve miles from the village. Stanton had a quarrel with Collins while crossing on the ferry, and, in his anger, seized a piece of scantling and struck Collins over the head, crushing the skull and producing almost instantaneous death. Stanton fled, [illegible] been arrested on the 5th. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a brother-in-law of Judge Ramsdell.

fession of Mara proves that this suspicion correct. Dr. Blackburn knew that a short before the oil fire McGurk had served out a n of two years' imprisonment in New ey for arson. He believed that some clue he fire would be had, and hastened at once he hospital. McGurk appeared to be very l to see him. McGurk at once explained his dition, and gave a succinct narrative of the to burn the oil depot, relating all the facts ly as we have given them, following it up the quarrel, the enticing of himself to the and the subsequent stabbing. He stated in most positive manner that Mara had applied match, described the combustible used, watch kept, and how the four had entered ses during the fire to steal, and *that Fleet- d met his death, not in the noble manner sup- d, but while plundering*. Dr. Blackburn was ly surprised at the statement concerning etwood, but had long surmised the rest of tory, and gave full credence to it. A day or after this conference McGurk passed the is and rapidly recovered.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRING THEM TO JUSTICE.

r. Blackburn communicated his intelligence ne or two city officials, and consulted with m as to what should be done. They went on track of Mara and Dougherty, and found m totally unsuspicious. After a long delib- ion it was thought that the proper plan ld be to arrest the two and indict them for der, in causing the death of the Ware ily; but the objection then arose that only evidence in possession of the Common- lth would be that of McGurk. He would be upported, and could be attacked by the de- e on the ground of being a criminal himself, associate of those men in this and many other crimes, acting really from motives of re- ge; and last, that the laws of the State, e admitting the testimony of a convict, yet uires it to be strongly corroborated. This roborative testimony was not at hand, al- ugh Dr. Blackburn believed he could, in time, ure it.

he contemplated arrest was therefore post- ed. McGurk was now getting well, and Dr. ckburn told him that he should be arrested; as he appeared repentant and would do the mmunity a great service by testifying against ra and Dougherty, no steps would be taken inst him if he would promise to come for- d when wanted.

M'GURK'S FLIGHT TO NEW YORK.

McGurk was advised by Dr. Blackburn to e the city, as there would be no safety for , because the gang to which Mara and ugherty belonged would take the earliest op- tunity to kill him. McGurk, to evade them, cluded to take French leave, and one evening led the Spruce street wall of the Pennsylvania pital, and going to his home, packed up articles he wanted and left for New York. or to his escape, however, and in one of his rviews with Dr. Blackburn, the latter took n his statement in writing, swore him as to truth, and McGurk then signed it. McGurk not remain in New York. He went to the ntry, remaining but a little time at any one ce. He wrote to Dr. Blackburn several es. The latter worked diligently to obtain coveted corroborated testimony, but it was ifficult task. Many facts, however, were ob- ed, but at this juncture a summary stop was to all proceedings by the death of McGurk, ich, it is supposed, was caused by dissipation, ed by the wounds received on Sweeny's lot, was shortly after the death of McGurk that

THE BROOKS SHOOTING

urred, and the subsequent capture, convic- , and imprisonment of Mara and Dougherty. erward the long illness and death of Dr. ckburn himself almost effaced the McGurk tement from the memories of the half a score persons who knew about it. The revival of notoriety of Mara by the shooting of Mc- llin has produced whispers of his connection h the coal-oil fire, although with many it is surmise.

All that we have stated, however, is contained undry papers, all of which are yet in exist- e, although jealously guarded by those who e them. Of those who set fire to the oil de- there remains to-day but one alive, Dough- having been recently killed by a desperado, bably acting for some of the gang involved the Brooks affair. Mara is the only one o survives, and he has just entered a jail to e a seven years' imprisonment, from which, reason of his enfeebled health, caused by a monary complaint, he will in all probability er come out, except as a corpse. He is yet a young man; but it is seldom in the annals crime that we read of one who, by his own fession, has lived such a life as he has, and nected with so many startling deeds that at es shock and horrify communities by their ing and utter defiance of all law.

PERSONAL.

James K. Magie, of the Canton *Register*, is not ndidate for Secretary of the Illinois Senate.

—Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has ap- nted J. D. Evans, of Tawas, Swamp Land ad Commissioner, vice Curtis, resigned.

—John Boyd, of Iowa, is a candidate for Door- eper of the United States House of Represen- ives.

—Colonel C. W. Lowrie, of Montana, Iowa, s resigned as Register in Bankruptcy.

—Al. Swaim did not get the Pension Agency at eMoines, after all, ex-Lieutenant Governor e being the appointee.

—Henry A. Newman, of Nebraska City, has ken office at Omaha as Collector of Internal evenue.

—Bishop Merrill, of the Methodist Church, d family, have arrived in St. Paul to take up eir permanent residence.

—Henry J. Raymond died June 18, 1869; James ordon Bennett died June 1, 1872; Horace reeley died Nov. 29, 1872.

—R. N. Cullom, of Washington, Tazewell ounty, father of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of pringfield, died at his home on Wednesday, ged 77 years.

—The wife of Colonel Thomas H. C. Kings- ury, of Franklin, Ct., died two or three days go.

—It is a great comfort to know that Judge Ward Hunt cast his first vote for General Jack- on.

—Lucille Western is ill, and gives notice that he doctor enjoins her to desist, for a while, from rofessional labor.

—Miss Olive Seward Risley, the adopted aughter and travelling companion of W. H. eward, is expected to pass some time in Wash- ngton this winter.

—Amos Myers, formerly a member of Con- ress from Pennsylvania, has lately been or- ained to the Baptist ministry.

—The widow of the late General George H. Thomas has gone, in company with her sister, Miss Kellogg, to Europe. She will winter in Florence.

—General W. S. Hancock and family will leave St. Paul for New York the 12th inst. He will be accompanied by Captains Wharton and Mitchell, and Lieutenant Ward, of his personal staff.

—J. Crandall, a pioneer stage driver in Cal- ifornia, who carried a whip ornamented with twenty-three gold rings, was lately thrown from his stage and killed, near Angelos. His eldest son is Cashier in the London and San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, while another is Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in Santa Clara.

—President Lounsbery, Prof. Sheldon, Prof. Brooke, and Prof. Brown, have received notice that their appointments to the chairs filled by them in Griswold College, Iowa, have been re- voked, to take effect on the 28th of January, 1873—the collegiate department having been sus- pended.

—Tilton says: "We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we are free to say that Mr. Greeley's destiny was on him, and he could not escape it. There were inward causes that gra- dually their way outward to this effect. He had pre- monitions of it not only a few weeks but many months ago. During some idle hours in Brook- lyn early in the campaign, he said to us with a voice of sudden sadness, and a tone of unwonted pathos, 'I have but one great ambition, and that is not the Presidency, but death.' Later in the summer (or perhaps early in the fall), when some friends were talking with him at a merry supper-table, when one of us gaily asked, 'How he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other?' he simply answered that 'Nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an au- thoritative assurance that he must die the next morning.' About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, the same premonitory meditations on death and immor- tality broke forth from his lips. About three weeks ago Mr. Greeley said to us (clasping our hand and holding it for the last time), 'My dear friend, for thirty days and nights I have not slept; I shall never sleep again; I pray for death.'"

Another Murder at Manistee.

Manistee, Mich., is fast gaining a most unen- viable notoriety for murders and murderous as- saults committed there. The last occurred on the night of the 4th. A man named J. H. Stan- ton is alleged to have killed a Mr. J. Collins. Stanton is a merchant in Manistee. Collins was a hotel-keeper some twelve miles from the vil- lage. Stanton had a quarrel with Collins about crossing on the ferry, and, in his anger, seized a piece of scantling and struck Collins over the head, crushing the skull and producing almost instantaneous death. Stanton fled, and had not been arrested on the 5th. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a brother-in-law of Judge Ramsdell.

MARKSMEN ON TRIAL.

Policemen Danielson and Owens, One of Whom Shot Anton Mesch, Before the Criminal Court.

Testimony of the Coroner and County Physician—Continuance Until This Morning.

Elif Danielson and Patrick Owens, both regu- lar policemen, were arraigned, yesterday, before Judge Rogers, in the Circuit Court, charged with the manslaughter of Anton Mesch, who was fired upon and mortally wounded while running away from the officers named, on the 6th of October, 1872. The case for the People was represented by State's Attorney Reed, and the prisoners were defended by John Van Arman and A. Van Buren.

After considerable delay, arising from the tardy arrival of material witnesses, a jury was empanelled, as follows: Giles Miller, John Austin, A. M. Thompson, Henry Bolman, W. H. Hagg, S. S. Campbell, A. Johnson, Thomas Flood, G. Olsen, J. D. Dixon, Thomas Simpson, and Sylvester Remington.

State's Attorney Reed opened the case by re- citing the main features of the homicide, but left it mainly with the jury to determine whether or not the defendants exceeded their duty in firing upon and killing the deceased. He hoped that they would find the officers innocent of the crime as charged.

Mr. Van Arman, for the defence, gave his ver- sion of the facts in the case, endeavoring to show that Mesch and his companion had assault- ed two gentlemen in a brutal manner on the street, and when the two policemen made their appearance and attempted to arrest the assault- ing parties, and had succeeded in taking them in custody, an attempt was made to rescue the prisoners on the way to the station. Mesch suc- ceeded in breaking loose and started to run. He was pursued by both Danielson and Owens, one of whom fired a shot in the air. This was fired by Owens. Mesch continued his flight, when a shot was fired by Danielson, and still another shot was fired by a man in the crowd. Between these two shots Mesch fell, but as to which shot took effect, the testimony was conflicting. Danielson carried a small pistol, which was not fitted by the ball found in the brain of the de- ceased. The defence would arise mainly out of the weakness and insufficiency of the proof of- fered by the People.

Captain French was the first witness called. He detailed the statement made to him by Danielson, who stated that he fired two shots in the air, and Owens fired a shot in the ground—both firing for the purpose of frightening the prisoner.

Coroner Stephens testified that Owens stated to him that he fired a shot at the man who was running. The witness also identified certain particles of lead found in the brain of the de- ceased. The base of the ball found in the brain corresponded with the bore of the large revolver carried by Owens. In reply to a question by Mr. Van Arman, the Coroner stated that his only object in seeking the interview with the de- fendants was to ascertain which of them fired the fatal shot. Witness corrected himself as to what Owens told him—which was that he fired into the ground. The Coroner here became hopelessly confused, contradicting himself re- peatedly, and giving rise to the impression in the minds of the listeners that he was in a complete muddle, and scarcely in a condition to give evi- dence in a murder trial.

Dr. McCarthy, the County Physician, testified to having made the *post-mortem* examination upon the body of Anton Mesch, finding that death was caused by a gun-shot wound in the brain. "A gun-shot wound," explained the Doctor, "is the way we scientifically express it." In the course of his cross-examination this wit- ness also became as clay in the hands of the pot- ter, the manner of his giving in his testimony eliciting from Counsellor Van Arman the re- mark, *sotto voce*, to the reporter, "This is prin- cipally a drunken case on the part of the prose- cution."

Mrs. Katie Mesch, mother of the deceased, was called to testify as to the name and date of death of her son.

O. L. Johnson testified to having seen Mesch in the custody of Owens, on the corner of In- diana street and Milwaukee avenue. Mesch broke away and ran, whereupon Danielson shouted to Owens, "Shoot the —— down." When Danielson fired Mesch fell flat in the street and died instantly. Owens was the first to fire, after which Mesch ran about fifty feet, and then Danielson fired. [It will be noted that his evidence left the case in a curious phase, as preceding witnesses swore positively to the fact that the bullet found in the brain was larger than the bore of Danielson's, but fitted the bore of Owens' revolver,—the larger of the two.] Witnesses stated, on cross-examination, that Owens fired in the air.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Patrolmen Tried and Punished—Consultation with the Mayor Regarding the Removal of the West Side Police Station.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners for the transaction of business pertaining to the Police Department, was held yesterday afternoon. The full Board was in attendance.

The resignation of Patrolman Louis Froelich was read and accepted.

Michael Kearns and John Plant, having proved themselves capable and efficient specials, were appointed members of the regular force.

Patrolmen Louis Lagger and Michael Acker were charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat. Captain Hickey testified that he found both of them snugly ensconced in a doorway early one cold morning last week. The excuses offered by the accused were deemed in- sufficient by the Board, and they were fined one day's pay each, and treated to a severe reprimand.

Daniel H. O'Brien and Peter Horst were ex- amined and appointed special police patrolmen on trial for sixty days.

Upon the recommendation of the General Superintendent the following probationary mem- bers of the force were appointed regular patrol- men: William J. McGarigle, Abram Van Vlierden, Charles Koch, Isaac M. Booth, Philip Carlin, Thomas Downes.

The Board then adjourned, and called upon the Mayor for the purpose of consulting with him relative to the sale of the Union Street Station lot, or its exchange for a site better suited for a Police Station and engine house combined. The Commissioners, it appears, favor the purchase of the lot at the southwest corner of Green and West Washington streets, where the old First Congregational Church now stands. It and the lot adjoining it on the west have been offered to the city, and the police and fire authorities seem to think that it is the only suitable locality that can now be obtained. It is the intention of the city, as soon as the proper site has been secured, to erect a large building, capable of accommodating a central West Division police station, a fire-en- gine and hose-cart, and a fire-escape. The con- ference of the Commissioners with the Mayor did not result in anything more than a mere ex- pression of opinion as to the practicability of the proposed undertaking. All the gentlemen agreed that the present quarters of the Union street police are inadequate to supply the neces- sities of such a central and important station, and they also agreed that, if the police station and fire-engine and escape houses could be com- bined, a great benefit would be conferred upon the thickly-settled portion of the city comprised in the Sixth Police Precinct. His Honor prom- ised the Board that he would consult with the owners of the property offered to the city, and see what arrangements could be made.

WOMAN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

First Quarterly Meeting—Reports of Officers and Committees.

The first quarterly meeting of the Woman's Aid Association was held yesterday afternoon in the law office of Geo. W. Scovell, No. 156 Washington street. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Association, Chas. R. Culver; Miss E. Dryer was Secretary.

Mr. Geo. W. Scovell, as Chairman of the Com- mittee on Rooms, reported that they had thought it best to delay the renting of rooms until the building of the Chicago Relief Society was com- pleted, for the reason that they had offered them especial advantages. The report was adopted.

Miss Dryer, from the Committee appointed to confer with the Woman's Industrial Aid Society, reported that the managers of that society had decided to transfer the funds and other property of the society, amounting in all to $717.16, to the Woman's Aid Association, which report was accepted and ordered to be placed on record.

Mr. Scovell, from the Charter Committee, read a charter drawn up under the new incorporation laws, providing for associations for charitable and educational purposes. The charter was ap- proved and signed by the various members pres- ent. It provides that the society shall be known as the Womans' Aid Association, and shall be or- ganized to aid and protect helpless women and young girls employed in factories and work- shops.

The details of the employment bureau and the general management of the industrial schools were given to a committee, consisting of Miss Dryer, Mrs. Graves, and Miss Young.

The report of Miss Dryer as to work done since the last meeting, showed that the two industrial schools, and the mother's meet- ings, had been held during the month, and were in prosperous condition.

The Treasurer, Mr. George Scovell, reported that he had received $613.18 since the last meet- ing, and disbursed $500.82, leaving a balance in the treasury of $112.36. The report was adopted.

The President stated that some fault had been found in the system of keeping the books, and Miss Dryer was appointed to examine them and correct the system.

Mrs. Hoag wished to know something con- cerning the resources of the society, and was answered by Mrs. Dr. Arnold and Mrs. Graves, who said, in substance, that they were compelled to rely for funds upon the Committees appoint- ed in the churches, and the general public.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. George Scovill, for a gift of a complete set of books, and the use of his rooms for the meeting of the Association.

During a part of the meeting, Mrs. Dr. A. N. Arnold acted as President, Mr. Culver being compelled to be absent.

The society then adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in January, at the parlor in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

BEER ASSAILED.

How This Sometimes Supposed to be Harmless Beverage Affects the Average Citizen.

That is, What the Temperance Bureau Knows About Lager—The Germans Instructed.

The Temperance Bureau issued the following address to the Germans yesterday, through its Secretary, M. C. Kelley, Esq.:

To the German Citizens of Chicago:

During the excitement preceding the late election, many statements were made in political speeches, for partisan and other purposes, con- cerning the temperance movement, that were not true, and only intended to excite the pre- judice and animosity of that class of our citizens of foreign birth who, through isolation among their own nationality, are not sufficiently acquainted with the customs of Americans, founded upon the heroic virtues of our fore- fathers, who established, by their courage and patriotism, the free institutions of our country. Since the election, a calmer view has been taken of the matter, and we are glad to see that even those papers printed in a foreign language are beginning to admit to their columns statements on both sides of the question, and to discuss it in a temperate manner. We desire to show in this address that the Germans have as great an interest in main- taining the law "providing against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors" as any other nationality.

It is often stated that beer is not intoxicating, and that no evil results from its use. A few facts in regard to the cases that have come under the observation of the Temperance Bureau during its existence will show this matter in its true light. About one-half of all the complaints made at the Bureau have been "beer cases," or originated in beer saloons; and while the con- duct of those who get drunk on beer is not al- ways so violent as that of those where whiskey is the cause of drunkenness, yet the general ill effects are the same. Utter destitution and cruel starvation have been caused as often by beer as by whiskey. In addition, beer drunk- eness causes a stupid, gross insensibility to the rights and feelings of others that is degrading to our common human nature. It besots and brutifies man until every finer domestic feeling is turned to vulgar abuse. In numerous cases, husbands drunk on beer have kept their wives out of doors all night, and their children too; they have failed to provide food for their families, and in one case the wife remarked, while the tears streamed down her cheeks, that she was willing to do anything in the world for her husband and three little children, if he would only give her enough to eat. In this case he had furnished nothing for nearly three months. At the time of her recital she had had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours. In another case, the husband, while beer drunk, amused himself by throwing knives, chairs, and other missiles at his wife whenever she came into the room where he was. This was his daily constitutional pastime, un- til she was obliged to leave the house to save her life, and found refuge in a charitable institution. In a similar case the wife and family were sent to a neighboring State to escape the brutal treat- ment of her husband. In the case of Andrew Heim, now pending in the Circuit Court, he kept an old man continually drunk against the pro- testations of his whole family, who were Ger- mans. Peter Quirmbach kept so disorderly a house, filled with noisy people and drunkards, as to disturb all his German neighbors. One-half of the cases pending in Court, in which indict- ments were found under the new law, are founded upon German testimony, and Germans are the aggrieved parties.

These facts show that the law is perfectly im- partial in its operation, and is as much needed by the Germans as by any other nationality. Then why should they, as a class, make a fac- tious opposition to it? We do not think it necessary at this time to enter into a metaphysi- cal argument to prove the right of the people to pass such a law. It rests upon the great code of moral law, where the laws against assaults, administering poisons, attacking with deadly weapons, and other offences against the persons of individuals, rest. It is a universal principle that insidious, secret, and wanton attacks upon the life, health, safety, or happi- ness of individuals or society may be repelled and punished by restraining and criminal laws. Then why should not the Ger- mans, as well as any other nationality, rally to the support of this law and assist those who are endeavoring to enforce it? And not only in- dorse its present provisions, but demand its amendment so that it can be rendered more effective? The most honest and intelligent Germans have often expressed the opinion that there are too many saloons in Chicago, and that the law is not strict enough to restrain and gov- ern the lowest class, and, therefore, it ought to be amended.

We close by appealing to them to stand by the law, and assist, by all means in their power, to render its provisions more strict, until igno- rance, sensuality, vice, drunkenness, and crime, in all its phases, shall be completely extermi- nated, and Chicago take a front rank among the most orderly and respectable cities on the con- tinent.

TEMPERANCE BUREAU.

Frontier Fort Builders—Return of Employes, and Trouble in Regard to Wages Due Them.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, Dec. 5.

The front doors of some of our hotels were, last evening, the scenes of discussions, in which violent denunciations figured conspicuously. The dissatisfied men were strangers, and their conversations excited the curiosity of bystanders to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to seek an explanation. It appears that a num- ber of men employed by Lyman Bridges & Co. in the construction of Fort McKean, on the Mis- souri River, had returned to this city, in expecta- tion of receiving pay for their summer's work at this point. In this they were disappointed, Mr. Bridges, however, promising payment imme- diately upon his arrival at Chicago, where he resides, and in the meantime procuring passes for the men to that city. They claim that large sums are due them, but that they have not suffi- cient funds in their possession to pay for food on the road, and express the conviction that a danger exists of losing the amounts severally due them. They assert that Mr. Bridges has received pay for the work done, in part at least, and that they are entitled to their portion with- out a quibble or delay of any kind whatever.

This morning a number of them congregated at General Hancock's headquarters with the hope that he would extricate them from what they claim to be an exceedingly disagreeable dilemma, but the result of the application for help has not been ascertained.

There are sixty-eight men of the party, a por- tion of whom are here, while those employed as teamsters have been left behind at Moorhead without money to pay for their transportation hither.

It is proper to state that Mr. Bridges' explan- ation of the difficulty has not been ascertained, but that the situation of the men is at the present time embarrassing and disagreeable there is no room to doubt, and it is hoped that some ar- rangement may be made by which they will be able to secure their just dues.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Supreme Court Reprimanded for Recent Rulings.

Why Indictments Were Not Found Against Railroad Officials.

At the opening of the Criminal Court yes- terday morning, the report of the Grand Jury for the December term was read to Judge Rogers by Mr. T. W. Hall, as follows:

The Grand Jury, having disposed of the docket for the December term, before separating desire to say a few words to your honor, in relation to certain matters brought before them. Doubtless it is a waste of words and time for a Grand Jury to complain to a court of justice of what they hear and know during their sittings. It will be read by many, but never heeded, while the administration of the city ordinances and State laws are not enforced. That such is true is manifested daily. With all good citizens it is a fact become notorious and a theme of general conver- sation among all classes. It appears almost useless of late for a Grand Jury to find an indictment against a criminal. The courts and juries try them; the ener- getic State's Attorney grows hoarse in the discharge of his arduous duties, and all perform their duties faith- fully and well. But still public justice fails to get its dues. Life is held cheap in Chicago, and will continue so while our chief law officers suffer a mere quibble of the law to grant pardons and upset the verdict of the jury in such grave offences. We have witnessed this very recently, and to our minds it bodes no good to the people, whose servants they are. If assassins and murderers are allowed to go free, or are confined a short time only in the Penitentiary, may we not appre- hend that sooner or later the people will take the law in their own hands, and administer it in their own way. We, therefore, most respectfully make this complaint to your Honor, in behalf of the people, and trust that our chief rulers will henceforth look to it.

A melancholy case of the death of a citizen, N. B. Taylor, recently, by being run over by a locomotive of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was before us. This was a sad occurrence, caused by the carelessness and mismanagement of the officers of the Company, in running their trains at a speed of 25 miles an hour within the city limits. We gave this case a patient hearing, and were much inclined not only to indict the engineer and conductor of the train, but also all the officers of the company who had authority. It was proposed to indict the engineer alone, but, upon reflec- tion, after hearing all the witnesses, we concluded that he was only the servant of the Company, carrying out the instructions of his masters, and should not be punished for their acts. We wish most sincerely that we could with propriety have found indictments against the President and Superintendents of that Company for making such rules and regulations, in the running of their trains at such a speed within the city limits. Have we not city ordi- nances regulating the speed of locomotives? Have not the Mayor and Chief of Police the power to pro- hibit them running so fast? What have they to do but to enforce the execution of the city's laws? Are not the offices of Mayor and Chief of Police created to see that the laws are enforced, not violated?

We respectfully make this complaint also, and hope our city officials will find time to compel this power- ful corporation to obey the laws.

We further recommend that the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of the Courts, who take bail in criminal cases, exercise extreme care in taking bail, and accept only good and responsible parties, so that the defaulted bail may be collected. Respectfully,

T. W. HALL, Foreman.

When the foreman had finished the reading of the report, Judge Rogers took occasion to protest against the allusions to the chief law officers, by which, he said, it was evident that the Su- preme Court was meant. He disapproved both of the language and the spirit of the report, so far as it related to this matter, and also to that portion referring, by implication, to vigilance committees. He proceeded to say, in effect, that Cook County was blessed with an upright, capable judiciary, which administered the laws as they found them, and the state of things complained of was the fault, not of the Courts, but of the laws. The State of Illinois could boast of a Supreme Bench of eminent ability, and whose Judges were fearless and conscientious enough to perform their du- ties and administer the laws without being af- fected by popular clamor, and it ill became a Grand Jury to reflect upon so eminent and distinguished a judicial body; still less to encourage vigilance committees, which were lit- tle better than murderers themselves, as, with- out due process of law, they were as apt to hang the innocent as the guilty. Judge Rogers pro- ceeded at some length in the same vein, admin- istering what was evidently intended as a severe rebuke to the Grand Jury, the foreman of which seemed much taken aback by the unexpected treatment of the report. After having been thanked by the Judge for the manner in which they had discharged their duties, the Grand Jury retired.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

In the suit Ann F. Mason (of Philadelphia) v. Amos T. Thompson et al. (names of defend- ants given in full in record) petitioner alleges that on the 22d October 1870, she was seized in fee sim- ple of the 20 feet south of and adjoining the north 65 5-100 of Lot 5 in Block 53, School Section Ad- dition to Chicago, which she on that day sold to the defendant Thompson, who paid down a por- tion in cash and gave notes, secured by a trust deed for the balance, and that default has been made in the payment of the notes, and she prays that the mortgage be closed and property sold, and that the other defendants named, who have become interested in the property in some way or other, as creditors of Thompson, as pur- chasers, or otherwise, be made parties to the suit.

The atmosphere of the courts in the City Hall is so oppressive with heat, want of ventilation, and the effluvia from the horrible drains that underlie the building, that the Judges will soon have to give up attending to business unless something is done. It is not in human nature to go on doing business forever with a bursting head, lungs choked with poisoned air, and body fevered with gaseous heat.

Edward Goodridge petitions for the removal of Cloud in the title to Lot 17, in Block 53, Car- penter's Addition, alleging that he gave a mort- gage on the land to Henry Goodridge, now of Denver, Col., on the 5th of April, 1870, which he has duly repaid, and a release for which the other refuses to give. He prays that the Court direct the proper deeds to be executed.

Henry Stoos, a witness in Conroy v. Hopkins, was yesterday fined costs for delay in the pro- ceedings by neglecting to attend before the Mas- ter on Friday, and in Court yesterday, as subpoenaed by Judge Gary, who said he would not punish him severely, as no damages had ac- crued.

The railroad condemnation suit brought by the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad in the County Court, was, yesterday, decided, the jury finding for the defendant, value $4,000 for the Lot 1, Block 13, Original Town of Chi- cago, being the southwest corner of Canal and Carroll streets.

A dividend of two cents is payable to the cred- itors of the Home Insurance Company by Thomas Buckley, and of seven cents to the credi- tors of the Mutual Security Company. It seems a joke, but a painful one.

Preparations not being completed for the tak- ing of proof in the matter of the claims of the National Loan and Trust Company against the State Insurance Company, an adjournment was had until to-day.

The Criminal Court Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, for violations of the Warehouse laws in issuing receipts for wheat they had not in their possession.

Louis Strohaker, the man who was referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE as having applied for his release from the County Jail under the Insolvent law, has been adjudged insolvent, and his release ordered.

A report appears elsewhere of Judge Williams' decisions in all matters pending respecting the Lamar, People's, National, and Stock and Mu- tual Companies.

The Judges of the Circuit Court have ordered that Rule No. 26 of that Court, known to the profession as the "five day" rule, be rescinded from and after yesterday.

Sidney B. Johnson, yesterday, commenced suit in case in the Superior Court, against the West Division Railway Company, laying the damages at $5,000.

Fairbank, Peck & Co., yesterday, obtained an attachment against J. Brooks Johnson, of St. Louis, for the sum of $4,400, claimed to be due for lard.

Elisha Mason, yesterday, commenced suit against Curtis Meserer in the Superior Court, in trespass, in the case, laying his damages at $50,000.

Judge Porter, yesterday, decided all remain- ing applications on the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, for change of venue, in favor of the applicants.

For the agreeable purpose of declaring a divi- dend, the creditors of the Germania Insurance Company will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John Driver was yesterday arraigned for the murder of his wife, and his trial set for next Monday.

The Grand Jury having completed their labors, and made their report (which appears elsewhere), were yesterday discharged.

A meeting of the creditors of Ira Y. Munn takes place at 11 o'clock this morning, to ap- point an assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of G. R. Stearns was held yesterday before Register Hibbard, and G. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

Bankruptcy business is now in full swing, having commenced yesterday in the District Court.

Howard Henderson was yesterday admitted to practice in both United States Courts.

The Commercial Insurance Company was yes- terday adjudged bankrupt by default.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

CHANCERY—160—Mandenhall v. Shepard et al; order to be prepared and entered. 663—Doggett et al. v. Rollo; court finds the equities with the complainant and interlocutory decree to be entered with order of reference to Master to take proof and report the amount due the complainant.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—718—Upton v. Gunn; demurrer to declaration submitted to court.

ADMIRALTY—Adam Lys Klowley v. steam barge "Monitor;" libel for wages $153; Wm. H. Condon, at- torney.

BANKRUPTCY—2,159—French Vault Light Co.; Court finds debtors not guilty. 1,901—Geo. A. Bigelow & Samuel Rogers; continued. 2,014—Jacob Engle; op- position to discharge withdrawn without prejudice by Mr. Burgess. 1,810—J. W. & M. Hoffman; called for trial, and creditors not appearing, dismissed on mo- tion of debtor. 2,135—F. R. Brown & Wm. Parker; by agreement demand for jury with- drawn, and to be tried by Court upon five days' notice. 2,151—Harriet E. Collins; petition of Charles Botts to dismiss voluntary petition heard and taken under advisement. 1,995—Christian Blain; par- ties come by attorneys, and upon issue made by denial of bankruptcy, jury trial; Court instructs the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done. 2,024—Charles Waite, Jr.; continued. 851—Moses M. Boyet; called, and continued, no one answering. 2,086—The Commercial Insurance Company; denial withdrawn as to first allegation, and adjudication by default. 1,711—Geo. Schmid and Wolcott D. Putnam; jury trial, 1,875—Gideon A. Russel et al.; discharge of Russel and McFarland entered. 2,158—Cyrus B. Durfey; adjudication by default, warrant returnable at Woodstock before A. B. Coon, Jan. 9. 2,034—Dan- iel Healey; application of Franklin F. Cossett et al. to be allowed the full amount of their claim denied.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

LAW—2,781—Jones v. Knickerbocker Co.; demurrer to narr overruled, and leave to plead in ten days. 3,235—O'Neill v. Hall; demurrer to petition overruled, and leave to answer in thirty days. 2,450—Armstrong v. Chicago Land Company; demurrer to second and third pleas of Fox, second and third pleas of Bogue, and third plea of Chicago Land Company sustained, and exceptions. 3,323—Gregory v. Patrick; motion of defendant to set aside judgment denied. 2,795—Goebel v. Commercial Insurance Company; judg- ment, $1,800. 2,800—Mendelson v. same; same, $5,250. 3,107—Miller v. Garden City Insurance Com- pany; same, $2,100. 3,439—Miller v. Patrick; same, $392.30. 3,454—Gregory v. Hesse; judgment, $885. V. Hesse, and *sci. fa.* 2,824—Neumeister v. Commer- cial Insurance Company; judgment, $5,250. 2,804—Vess v. same; same, 2,100. 2,825—Rocher v. same; same, $2,100. 3,067—Parkhurst v. same; same, $3,000. 3,561—Jones v. Balback Smelting Co.; default and judgment $361.50. 1,361—Hunkemeiler v. Smith; motion to strike plea from files for want of affidavits of merits sustained; default and judgments $2,517. 2,005—Webster v. Gottig; finding for plaintiff, and record of judgment $140, and $7.95 costs, of Feb. 9, 1871, restored. 3,274—Sanborn v. Kuhlman; motion of plaintiff for speedy trial sustained, by agreement submitted to Court, finding for plaintiff damages $359.41 and judgment. 3,193—Black v. Kuhl- man; motion by plaintiff for speedy trial sustained; submitted to Court by agreement; finding for plaintiff, damages $606.75 and judgment. G. N. 38,208—Kribs v. Childs; by stipulation judgment of Nov. 20, 1872, satisfied of record as to sum of $733.04, and attachment dissolved without prejudice. 2,833—Oehm v. Commercial In- surance Company; judgment $1,575. 2,176—Leis v. steamtug Willie Brown; by agreement jury to seal verdict.

Call 7 to 16 inclusive, 18, 19, 21 to 28 inclusive.

[*Judge Bisbee—for Jameson.*]

LAW—2,060—Kehoe v. Gowan; jury to separate by agreement.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY—767—Follansbee v. Onithel; on motion of complainant, order of reference changed from Scott to Magruder. 75—Rehwald v. Hamlin; report of sale confirmed. G. N. 41,591—Burnham v. Burnham; de- fendant enters appearance in writing; service waived, and default for want of answer, and reference to Ma- gruder. 1,072—Damert v. Damert; decree of divorce. 1,030—Cox v. Newberry; personal service of Newber- ry; proof of publication, default of all, and decree es- tablishing title. 713—Conroy v. Hopkins; reference to Magruder to take account.

NEW SUITS.

41,590—Herman v. Dorothea Neidhart; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 41,591—Burnham v. Burn- ham; divorce. 41,592—N. K. Fairbank, of the firm of Fairbank, Peck & Co., v. J. Brooks Johnson; attach- ment for a debt of $4,400 for lard, defendant being a resident of St. Louis. 41,593—James Cowen v. A. C. Brown; assumpsit, $200; D. E. K. Stewart. 41,594—Covel v. Mowry v. R. S. Pratt & Co.; assumpsit, $700; same attorney. 41,595—Ed- ward Goodridge v. Hy. Goodridge; petition to remove cloud from title to Lot 17, Block 53, Carpenter's Addition to Chicago; Hervey, Anthony & Galt, attorneys. 41,596—Curtis & Skinner v. J. McCullam, North Evanston, petition for mechanic's lien on No. 122 North Wells street, for $330.02; same attorneys. 41,597—Sidney B. Johnson v. Chicago West Division Railway Company; case; $5,000. 41,598—Wohling v. Norton et al. 41,599—James B. Finley v. Hellen & Harris; assumpsit; $265, Stephen F. Brown, attorney. 41,600—Elisha Mason v. Curtis C. Meserer; assumpsit, $50,000. E. Roby, attorney. 41,601—Caroline v. Edward Peterson; divorce.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—Davis F. Kenly, George R. Jenkins v. Herman Geiger; an affidavit filed, and motion of plaintiff's at- torney, order for an alias execution. 5,118—Kihlholz v. Thos. H. Mahon; rule on surety to justify on Wednes- day morning.——Gorahe v. Minard; motion by plain- tiff to dismiss appeal for want of sufficient surety over- ruled. 2,297—Brachvogel v. Commercial Insurance Company; personal service, default and judg- ment for $1,050. 2,582—Same v. Enter- prise Insurance Company; same for $2,100. 1,590—Robertson et al. v. Graff; appeal dismissed at appellant's costs by consent of defendant in person. 830—Vail v. Parkhurst; jury trial; verdict for de- fendant. G. N. 5,019—Raster v. Freie Presse Printing Company; Company impleaded, etc.; leave to de- fendant to take Narr. and affidavit. G. N. 5,197—Reis et al. v. American Bridge Company; Jesse O. Norton takes files. 898—Ogden et al. v. Mann; dismissed by complainant. 990—Field et al. v. Frary; jury trial.

Call, Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Compa- ny, and 361 to 380, inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW—2,851—Little v. Fuller; demurrer to first plea sustained, and to fourth overruled; leave to plaintiff to reply to fourth plea. 1,577—Cummings et al. v. Franscht et al.; on motion of plaintiff, writ of certio- rari quashed at defendants' costs. 2,047—Handley v. Grant; personal service on defendant, and default. 2,146—Keen v. Childs et al.; default as to Timothy Verdire. G. N. 5,050—Bond amended, rule discharged as to surety, and matter justified in open court. 544—Dean v. Armour et al.; jury again called.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—413—Bailey et al. v. Roberts et al.; order that complainant restore bill within ten days, or bill to be dismissed. 679—Rorbe v. Condon et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, unless objections are filed within four days. 557—Trustees of schools of Town- ship 39 v. George Anderson et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY—Lehman v. Peterson et al.; demurrer of defendants, Catharine and Charles Peterson and W. R. Wieboldt overruled, and leave to answer in thirty days.

NEW SUITS.

5,150—Mary Gould v. Mary Ann and Simeon T. Bradley; case, $10,000; Wm. Law, Jr., attorney. 5,151—Chicago Composition Company v. Daniel W. Tilling- hast, M. B. Bushnell, Sykes Watkins, and Patrick Lawler; petition for mechanic's lien on 1386 and 1388 in Indiana avenue, for $317.50; W. W. Perkins, attor- ney. 5,153—S. D. Haskell v. Wm. Hill; assumpsit, $1,000; and attachment. 5,154—Ann L. Mason, of Philadelphia v. Amos F. Tompkins, John V. LeHoyne, John C. McLord, Samuel Longstreet, Arthur A. Ho- bart, Francis E. Rigby, Gordon S. Hubbard, Jr., Ed- ward F. Pulsifer, (?) John Adriance, (?) David Cole, Charles D. Cole, James Baxter, Thomas Brown, Edwin G. Eastman, Hy. A. Ware, Horace H. Thomas, Gusta- vus B. Lichtenberg, Sarah Barker, and Carlos E. Co- burn; bill to foreclose mortgage (see notes); Hunter & Page, attorneys.

BURNT RECORDS.

29—Mary L. Atkins v. Elias D. Watson et al; peti- tion to confirm and establish title to Lot 1, Block 6, in Wolcott's Addition; Leaming & Thompson, attorneys.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Louis Strohaker, in custody of the Sheriff on two ca sa's, makes application to be discharged under in- solvency act; schedule filed and approved, and prison- ner to be discharged from custody on producing the receipt of Assignee to be appointed by the Court. (This order is of Dec. 7.) Willard Casper West, minor; nis restored. Mary J. Lyons et al., minor; inventory of guardian approved. Carl Vahl; will proven; let- ters testamentary to widow; bond of $4,500 approved. C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co.; verdict of jury finds for de- fendants; damages assessed at $4,000; motion by plaintiff for new trial. Jacob Boerner; order that James McWilliams, administrator, restore files and proceedings in said estate by coming in of Court on Monday next at 10 a. m.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

343—Lessner and Jacob Fischer; plea not guilty; $1,000 bail. George Gifford; plea not guilty; $1,000 bail.

A Well-Kept Secret.

Brattleboro, Vt., tells a story of a well-kept secret. The story goes that a boy way back in 1811 made a kite, and attached a paper lantern to it, in which he put a candle, and arranged it so that when the candle had burned out it would explode some powder which was in the bottom of the lantern. He kept the secret entirely to himself, and waited for a suitable night in which to raise his kite. The boy got his kite in- to the air without being discovered, for it was so dark that nothing but the colored lantern was visible. It went dancing about in the air wildly, attracting much notice, and was looked upon by ignorant people as some supernatural omen. The evil spirit, as many supposed it, went bob- bing around for about twenty minutes, and then exploded, blowing the lantern to pieces. Next morning, all was wonder and excitement, and this lad, who had carefully taken his kite in and hidden it, after the explosion, without being found out, had his own fun out of the matter. The people of Brattleboro never had any expla- nation of the mystery until nearly sixty years afterward, when the boy, who had become quite an old gentleman, published the story in a Brat- tleboro newspaper.

A Convict Heir to a Fortune.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

There is a strange story current of an extraor- dinary slice of good luck falling to the share of one whom hitherto "fortune had cruelly scratched." Some years ago a young man, re- spectably connected, and a native of Chester, became somewhat notorious in this locali- ty for the reckless life which he was living. Becoming involved in some dishonest transactions, he was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to a period of transportation. A few months ago an old gentleman died in the neighborhood of Chester. He left several houses and land worth about £30,000, besides several thousands in cash, but left no will. In- quiries were set on foot as to who would be the heir to the old man's property, and it was found the next of kin was a ne'er-do-well nephew, who had long since been lost sight of, and who, it was supposed, was dead. The circumstance came accidentally to the knowledge of a de- tective officer connected with the Liverpool police, who found that the convict was the heir who was wanted for the old man's wealth. He wrote to the Home Office, and the authorities there promptly took the matter up, and after some delay it was found that the man, after his sentence, had been re- moved to a penal settlement in Victoria; that he had obtained his liberty, and that he is at the present time a prosperous sheep farmer in that country. The detective has acquainted him with the fact that he has become the heir to a large property; but the man is happy in his Australian home, and it is doubtful if even the prospect of becoming a Cheshire landholder will tempt him to revisit the scenes of his youthful follies.

—The schooner City of Sheboygan, bound down, was caught in the ice in Pigeon Bay and is likely to lay there through the winter. A por- tion of the crew walked ashore (seven miles) on the ice.

BANKING.

SPECIAL AND PERPETUAL CHARTER.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL BANKING AND SAVINGS BANK.

South Side Office now open in our new premises,

Corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Exchange on all parts Bought and Sold.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Money sent by Telegraph to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, President.

W. H. PARK, Cashier. J. J. McCARTHY, Ass't Cashier.

West Side Office at 107 West Randolph-st., Rice and Jackson's Block.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors through- out. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Europe Ahoy!

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.

The Steamships of this Line now sail from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, and not Saturdays, as heretofore.

From New York to Queenstown and Liverpool:

ITALY.......................Wednesday, Dec. 11.
SPAIN.......................Wednesday, Dec. 18.

And every succeeding Wednesday.

Rates to or from British Ports, $29.

Rates to or from German and Scandinavian Ports

As Low as by any other first-class Line.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points - - - - $30.00
To or from German points - - - 35.00
To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - - - - 38.00

P. H. DuVERNET, General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURS- DAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state- rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship sec- tion, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and steward- esses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis rail- roads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 25 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 5½ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the rail- roads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 50 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this lo- cation. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighbor- ing roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER, St. Louis.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BANKING.

P. O. Box 2692. 37 Broad-st.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN, BANKERS, New York.

CHAS. KNOBLAUCH, PAUL LICHTENSTEIN.

"DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Gen." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.

We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

SECURE SEATS IN TIME FOR

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

The decided success of her first readings and rapid sale of tickets yesterday, render it certain that the houses will be crowded for her last appearances this season.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Union Park Congregational Church.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 163 Wa- bash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 426 West Madison, cor. Sheldon-st.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, OF BROOKLYN,

WILL LECTURE IN THE MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, ON THE SOUTH SIDE,

On Thursday Evening of This Week, Dec. 12,

Subject—GRUMBLER & CO.

AND IN THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON THE WEST SIDE,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 13,

Rough and Tumble Experience in California.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1.00.

Reserved Seats can be obtained on Friday, Dec. 6, at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 163 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of State and Madison-sts.; and on the West Side at West Side Library, 239 West Madison- st., and at Bell's Drug Store, corner Madison and Shel- don-sts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MISS JANE COOMBS AS LADY GAY SPANKER,

In Boucicault's Brilliant Comedy,

LONDON ASSURANCE.

MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Secure your seats. Next week, LADY OF LYONS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Scholarly Artist,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, and every evening till further notice, production of Shakespeare's Tragedy,

HAMLET.

With new Scenery, Costumes, Decorations, and an Unexampled Cast. FRIDAY, Benefit of LAWRENCE BARRETT. Saturday, Grand BARRETT Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first appearance of Hooley's new

Comedy Company

In Henry J. Byron's latest society comedy, entitled

PARTNERS FOR LIFE!

And an apropos Operatic Bagatelle. See small bills.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

LOOK AT THE GREAT COMBINATION. First week of the popular Comedian,

BILLY RICE.

The truly wonderful Song and Dance Artists, MACKIN and WILSON. The great Characterist, J. H. MIL- BOURN. A new and varied programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAMOUS

LYDIA THOMPSON

And her entire BURLESQUE TROUPE. Monday evening, Dec. 9,

BLUE BEARD!

Introducing the entire company with all their wonderful specialties.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 9, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS LELIA ELLIS,

The Fairy Star SAPPHO, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ellis, in their celebrated specialty,

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Bobby Newcomb, Charley Howard, Miss Lulu Delmay, Miss Mary Blake, and the Star Company in a New Bill, concluding with the Fairy Extravaganza entitled

PRINCE AMABEL; OR, THE FAIRY ROSES.

NIXON'S.

MONDAY, Dec. 9,

LEO HUDSON,

The renowned equestrienne and dramatic artist, with trained blood horse BLACK BESS, in the popular spec- tacular romantic drama,

MAZEPPA,

With all its SENSATIONAL and THRILLING Effects.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBR'Y ASS'N.

LECTURE BY

Rev. Dr. McGlynn,

(Of St. Stephen's Church, N. Y.)

At St. Patrick's Church,

Corner Adams and Desplaines-sts.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1872.

Subject: The Christian Priesthood. Tickets, 50 cents.

TRINITY M. E. CHU'H LECTURES

For the Benefit of Sunday School Library Fund.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 10, 1872,

"BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE IN LIBBY PRISON," BY REV. C. C. McCABE.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1872,

"THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW," BY REV. S. McCHESNEY.

Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Church on Indi- ana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

ASHLAND AVENUE FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment for the benefit of their Society, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at the residence of M. D. Buchanan, Esq., No. 162 Ashland avenue. Coffee, oysters, and other refreshments will be served during the evening. The ladies will also offer for sale a variety of choice and elegant fancy and useful articles suitable for the holidays. The house will be open at 7 o'clock. The friends of the Ashland Avenue Church in all parts of the city, and particularly those in the neighborhood are invited.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commis- sioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 13th day of December, 1872, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, etc., required for the use of the county for one year. Also all the meal, provisions, flour, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract. The county reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly, in cash, immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, in- dorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to, and deposited with, the County Clerk of Cook County.

JOHN S. FOLLAN, County Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant economy, the thoroughness of train- ing, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior modes and course of instruction have attracted for its patronage many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday ex- cepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Ar- rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 2:45 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping- car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madi- son; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress- st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	* 5:15 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Ca- nal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, cor- ner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 169 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 9:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experi- ments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, hon- ored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical at- tainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. You only see the doctor. CORRE- SPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who war- rants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages of FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........6.00 | Weekly..........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Congressional Proceedings—Miscellaneous Washington Items—Tone of Wall street—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Wisconsin Letter: Official Report of the State Finances—New York Letter: The Great Tribune: Unprecedented Honors to His Memory—General News Items—The French Crisis—Life in Philadelphia: Extraordinary Revelations of a Terrible Crime—Personal Items.

THIRD PAGE—Beer Assailed: How This Supposed Harmless Beverage Affects the Average Citizen—Marksmen on Trial—The Law Courts—The Grand Jury: The Supreme Court Reprimanded for Recent Rulings—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Railway Legislation—Direct Voting for President—The Sewerage Question—Current News Items—Political—City in Brief.

FIFTH PAGE—Council Proceedings: Announcement of Standing Committees——A Jewelry Palace—Insurance Suits—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—County Commissioners' Meeting: Election of Officers—Victor Emanuel: Romance of the Italian King—Cats: The Show at the Crystal Palace—Mill, Lumber, and Iron Notes—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Hamlet."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUGS—PEOPLE HAVING COCKROACHES, BEDbugs or moths in their houses can have them entirely exterminated by applying or addressing A. B. HOMAN, 471 West Madison-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 10, 1872.

The new State House at Springfield will not be finished until 1875. So far, $1,637,211.75 has been expended upon it.

One of the lessons our civilization has taught the African is shown in the statement that, in a bloody battle just fought in the far interior of Africa many of the savages were armed with Enfield rifles.

Four of the seven railroads whose delay in making their annual reports compelled the Railroad Commissioners to adjourn till the 18th inst. have now complied with the law, and the others promise to hand in their statements at once.

Great Britain has been swept by frightful winds which have destroyed churches, houses, stores, ships, and many lives. Nearly all the telegraph lines have been overthrown. In London, street lamps and signs were blown down, and even men and women carried off their feet.

Another plan for bringing our currency to par is given in the bill introduced into the Senate providing that after next June customs duties may be paid in legal-tenders to the extent of 20 per cent the first year, and an additional 20 per cent each year until 1877, when all may be paid in notes or gold.

Our correspondent at Madison gives elsewhere an interesting abstract of the annual reports of the State officers of Wisconsin, showing the state of the Treasury, the cost of maintaining the Government, the courts, the schools, the prisons, and other public institutions; how the State proposes to tax its railroad and telegraph corporations, and other miscellaneous matters of interest.

In Louisiana, the Custom-House Legislature has begun its sessions with an attendance of 92 members. The House has passed a resolution that President Grant be asked, by telegraph, to use the Federal arm to save the State from domestic violence, and, by a vote of 58 to 6, has presented articles of impeachment against Governor Warmoth, and declared him suspended from office during trial.

The heavy shipments of hogs, cattle, beef, etc., etc., from here to the East during the last ten days, are at length making an easier money market in Chicago. The movement of these products is leaving an accumulation of credit in bank, as is shown by an increase of deposits within a few days. This is an instance showing that it is not a lack of currency, but the low prices and slight movement of the crops, that have been the main cause of stringency.

Prussian Peers find themselves, like the English Lords, unable to withstand the people and the Ministry, and have at last passed the Counties Reform bill by a vote of 116 to 91. Another move in the struggle between the State and the Church has been made by the Government, which has closed all the Catholic churches of Posen and brought the Catholic pastors and teachers of that province to trial, for reading to their charges an inflammatory pastoral letter from their Archbishop.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs at New York, in answer to numerous appeals which have been sent to the Department, deciding that all articles which, under laws prior to that of June 6, 1872, would be classified for duty as manufactures of glass, or which are specially enumerated as glass goods, should be entitled to reduction of duty. Among the articles enumerated as coming within this decision are watch crystals, spectacle glasses, glass show cards, glass paper weights, and silver plated glass. The law allows a reduction of 10 per cent in this class of glass goods.

Following the disastrous failure of the Bowles Brothers comes the suspension of Jacobs Freres, bankers, of Brussels, who had wide American connections. This will not affect American tourists seriously, as the dealings of the firm were mainly with the exporters of American produce, the largest of whom are fortunate enough to have severed their connections with it last year. It is said the embarrassment may be transient, and involve no losses in the end.

Mr. Boucicault, the actor, who is now playing an engagement at the Globe Theatre, Boston, recently created quite a commotion, by appearing upon the stage, after the play, and making a bitter attack upon one of the Boston papers, which had criticised his performances in a manner unsatisfactory to him. The gallery applauded him, but the respectable patrons of the house hissed him. Mr. Boucicault, who has a mania for speech-making and letter-writing, would find it more in accordance with the popular taste to improve his performances rather than criticise newspapers.

The present condition of the Credit Mobilier seems to be this: That Mr. Oakes Ames will not deny the authorship of the letters which Colonel M'Comb published; that he did offer the stock to several Congressmen, which offer was accepted in some cases and declined in others; and that the memorandum of names made by Colonel M'Comb on the back of one of the Ames letters was taken down, not as indicating the gentlemen who had actually received stock, but some of those to whom stock was to be, or had been, offered under the conditions specified in the Ames letters. If this much shall be discovered by the Special Committee of Investigation, Mr. Oakes Ames ought to be expelled for his attempts at bribery.

It is now given out that Mr. C. K. Garrison, and other merchants and ship-owners of New York and Boston, have sent out the money to purchase Samana Bay from the Government of San Domingo, and to purchase other privileges from the same Government. It is likely that President Baez will sell anything for money, but he has, perhaps, about as much lawful right to sell Samana Bay as our Government would have to sell the harbor of New York. It is, of course, a mere question of time when Baez will be deposed, and perhaps executed, and a new Government, repudiating all his unlawful contracts, take his place. But nobody will question Mr. Garrison's right to spend his money where and how he chooses.

Little else was done yesterday by the House than to fix the length of the holiday recess. An unsuccessful attempt was made to suspend the rules and pass a bill, which, in recognition of the exertions of the Boston Fire Department in saving $13,000,000 of United States property, appropriated $20,000 for the families of the firemen who perished in the fire. A similar fate befel a bill to remove all political disabilities and make amnesty general. Amendments to the Constitution were proposed authorizing Congress to fix one date for all State elections, extending the term of the President and Vice President to six years, the former to be ineligible for re-election, and both to be chosen directly by the people.

General Sherman has written a letter to a friend in Boston in regard to the rebuilding of the burned district of that city. The most important suggestion which he makes is that of imitating London in storing the great bulk of goods in strong, plain warehouses outside of the city, simply keeping sample goods for the stores in town. The location of such warehouses would naturally be at convenient docks or stations, so that the goods could be easily and cheaply handled, and the buildings erected for this purpose would not need to be other than plain, unpretentious structures. The general idea is, that the bulk of valuable stocks being in remote warehouses, city fires would not be attended by such great losses as now; and that the warehouses would be less subject to the dangers of fire by reason of their isolation.

The testimony in the case of the recent railroad disaster on the Pennsylvania Central Road, near Mifflin, shows that what is termed an accident was nothing more nor less than murder. The train that was standing at the depot was half an hour behind time, and the train that ran into it was half an hour ahead of time. The result was a collision between two trains which should have been an hour apart. A clearer case of human butchery, without excuse, was never developed, and yet what hope is there that the guilty parties will ever be punished? No precaution was taken by the conductor of either train, although neither of them was on time, and must have known that danger was to be apprehended at any moment. The Pennsylvania Courts have now an excellent opportunity to rebuke the recent boast of a railroad official, that the public has no rights that railroads are bound to regard.

Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court of Minnesota, has made a decision in bankruptcy of some interest to holders of grain receipts. George Atkinson & Co., afterwards Atkinson & Kellogg, were warehousemen in Lake City, and failed on Dec. 8, 1870, and went into bankruptcy. At that time they had in store 21,500 bushels of wheat, and had outstanding receipts issued to farmers, to the amount of 35,000 bushels. On the eve of their failure they issued two additional receipts for 12,000 bushels, and gave them to a bank as collateral for certain protested paper of theirs. The question before the Court was the distribution of the property, and Judge Nelson held that the wheat deposited in the warehouse did not become the property of the warehouseman, but remained the property of the holder of the receipts, that, therefore, it was not subject to the debts of the general creditors of the bankrupts. The holders of the receipts were entitled to a proportionate distribution of the wheat in store. The receipts issued to the bank, however, were not issued for grain received in store; and the bank was not in the position of a *bona fide* holder of a receipt for goods in warehouse, and was not entitled to any share in the distribution of the grain actually in store. They were taken, moreover, at a time when the bank had reason to believe that the warehousemen were insolvent. The bank could only share with the general creditors, and had no claim on the wheat.

The position which Mr. Carl Schurz assumed in his answer to the Democratic caucus, which requested him to take the place on the Foreign Relations Committee which had been allotted to the Democrats, is one which should be taken by every United States Senator, regardless of his party preferences. The substance of what Mr. Schurz said is, that he will be true to his own convictions of the best policy; that, whenever the Administration does anything to which he ought to give his approval and support, he will sustain it; and that, whenever the Administration tends to the opposite direction, he will oppose it. Mr. Schurz may be tolerably certain of gaining a larger popular approval for this position than he possibly could by agreeing to support or to oppose all Administration measures, simply because they come from the Administration. If Senators and Representatives were universally guided by such motives, their support or opposition of measures would have more weight, and legislation would be more beneficial to the country.

The question of the liability of cities for accidents that occur within their limits is becoming a serious one. Every man who breaks a leg, or an arm, or meets with any injury, seeks to recover from the municipality compensation for the damage. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a recent decision, places a wholesome restraint upon this kind of action. In December, 1870, a fire occurred in Centralia, which, among other things, damaged a piece of sidewalk on one side of a street. The city did not repair the sidewalk, though its damaged condition was known. A fall of snow and a frost followed, rendering this piece of sidewalk more dangerous. Within a week after the fire, a citizen, while seeking to reach his own house, passed over this sidewalk and was seriously injured, for which he sued and recovered damages. The Supreme Court, in setting aside this judgment as against law and evidence, held that, under the circumstances, the city had not been guilty of negligence in repairing the sidewalk. It also held that a municipal corporation is not liable for every accident that may occur within its limits; that its officers are not required or expected to do every possible thing that human energy can do to prevent the happening of such accidents; that, when they have exercised reasonable care, they have discharged their duty to the public, and that there is an obligation on the citizen to exercise care and caution; that the sidewalk in this instance was unsafe was a fact known to the plaintiff, and, there being a good sidewalk on the other side of the street, he should have used it; that if persons will persist in passing over what they know to be a defective sidewalk, any injury they sustain must be attributed to their own folly, and that, when a person is aware of the danger and deliberately assumes it, he assumes also whatever risk there is in the undertaking. This decision explodes the doctrine that the city insures all the inhabitants against injuries by accidents, and that it must pay for limbs broken under circumstances where the danger was known to the sufferer.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The decision of Judge Wood, of Kankakee, in the case involving the constitutionality of the legislation of this State on railway freights and fares, will attract general attention, not only in Illinois, but elsewhere, and will bring up again a question of exceeding perplexity, to which some of the ablest minds of the present age are directed. As regards the mere question of law involved, we think that Judge Wood's decision is right—that is, it is in accordance with a uniform and unbroken line of precedents, at the beginning of which is the broad principle that a contract once made cannot be departed from by one of the parties without the consent of the other. We hope it will be a long time before any different rule is established, for, when contracts cease to be binding, and when Courts cease to enforce them in the terms and manner that the parties understood when they entered into them, there is no substantial foundation for commerce to rest upon, and the bonds which hold society together are loosened. As applied to the case in question, it is easy to see, as Judge Wood observes, that if the Legislature may fix one rate of fare on a railway, without the consent of the owners of such railway, and without any judicial ascertainment of what is a reasonable fare, it may fix any rate that passion or demagogism can suggest. If it may enact three cents per mile without these essential prerequisites, it may enact one cent or any other sum. In other words, it may extinguish the property. It would be far better for the State to avail itself of its eminent domain powers, condemn the offending railway, pay its owners the real value of their property, and operate it as a public work, than to violate principles of law which the experience of ages has proved to be necessary to well-being or even the existence of civilized society.

At the same time, the common law remedy for excessive railway charges pointed out by Judge Wood is too cumbersome, circuitous, and costly to afford a practical solution of the problem. In involves in each case a jury trial, with right of appeal. A favorable decision in one case does not benefit the public generally, because no two cases are exactly alike in every respect. What constitutes a reasonables charge for a given service to-day, may constitute an unreasonable charge to-morrow, and *vice versa*. There must be a swifter way of dealing with the subject than this, and that swifter way will *not* be found in the sort of legislation which Judge Wood so pointedly condemns. It is nearly two years since these slipshod laws were passed. The railway companies made no opposition to them while they were pending. They believed that they would be declared invalid in due time, and that whether declared invalid or not it would be cheaper to take their chances in the forum of public opinion than to make a contest in each successive Legislature. The old and well paying roads believed with good reason that they could stand laws that the new and weak ones could live under, while the latter believed themselves to be protected by their very weakness. At all events, they could offer no resistance. So, by common consent, they all kept their lobby agents away from the legislative halls, and stood in readiness to take anything that might come. The thing which did come was worse than worthless, if Judge Wood's decision is sustained, as we think it will be.

There are those who think that it is only necessary to elect new Judges in order to make this species of legislation stick. It is only necessary, in due exercise of the ballot, to put men upon the Bench who will upset contracts and overturn law, in order to bring railway charges under legislative control. We fancy that there will be a pause before any such immoral doctrine is put in force by a State which has once voted against repudiating its debts, and we trust that all other means of meeting and overcoming the evils complained of will be exhausted before it finds any respectable advocacy. These means have not yet been exhausted,—scarcely examined. Our existing legislation, as we ventured to point out at the time, was too hasty. It was not preceded by investigation. It was not based upon anything but a desire for cheaper transportation. The simple question whether the railways generally, or any railway in particular, could afford to carry at cheaper rates, was not asked. That the whole West is suffering for the want of cheaper transportation, especially to the eastward, will be admitted without argument. But an act of the Legislature, unaccompanied by detailed information of any kind, will never furnish us transportation nor enlighten us as to the means of getting it. If the Legislature wishes to do anything really useful in this direction, let it improve the time, while this decision of Judge Wood's and the counter decision from McLean County are grinding through the Supreme Court, in making as thorough an investigation into the cost of building and operating railways, and the profit made thereon, as possible. This is the first step to any successful solution of the problem before us.

DIRECT VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

The divided action of the Electors chosen by the Liberal party at the last Presidential election has prompted the New York *World* to reopen the question of electing the President and Vice President by direct vote of the people. It supposes a case which might have occurred at the recent election, and which would almost surely have precipitated the country into revolution and bloodshed. If Mr. Greeley had been elected by a small majority, his death would have left such a division among the Electors that the most likely result would have been in the choice of General Grant against the expressed wishes of the people. It would have been next to impossible to unite all the Electors upon any one man, while the Grant Electors would have remained solid for their choice. A case might occur where bribery might be used successfully. The Electors vote by ballot, without even attaching their names to their votes, so that it would be difficult to convict any one of them of bad faith, for which there is, moreover, no prescribed penalty. The remedy proposed by the *World* is in the four following reforms: 1. The direct vote of the people for President and Vice President. 2. Limiting the President to a single term of (say) six years. 3. Giving all the appointed Federal officers a term equal to that of the President, but commencing and ending at the middle of the Presidential terms. 4. Requiring all State elections to be held on the same day when the people vote for President. The purpose of the two first propositions is well understood. The intention of the third is to preclude appointments as rewards for party services, and to enable Presidents to become familiar with the requirements of the various offices and the qualifications of the incumbents holding over. The fourth reform is suggested as a guarantee of an honest expression of the people of all States, uninfluenced by a concentration of money and official favor in certain localities as a pressure upon the vote for President. These proposed reforms will very probably attract general discussion and serious consideration.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The City of Chicago is limited by law to the collection of one mill tax for sewerage. The whole of this tax, if collected, would be not over $290,000; but it is not all collected. Owing to the various legal expedients to which certain large property-owners resort, the city loses of this sum about 10 per cent, or $29,000. The sewerage tax is also chargeable with the cost of maintenance and repairs of existing sewers, which amounts to perhaps $25,000 a year, leaving for actual purposes of sewer construction about $230,000. An average main sewer will cost about $75,000 per mile, and the whole available fund of the city is equal to the construction of about three miles of main sewers annually. The sanitary condition of many districts render the construction of sewers therein essential to the health of the whole city, and even for the construction of the sewers in these districts the fund annually raised by taxation is not sufficient. In the meantime, there are many square miles of territory upon which permanent buildings have been built, and which will next season be still more improved by residences, which are not sewered. A million of dollars might be judiciously and profitably expended annually during the next five years in the construction of sewers; but there is no power in the Council to increase the levy of one mill on the dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property of the city. The necessity of sewers is not an open question. They are essential to the health of the city and to the comfort of every household. They are one of those public improvements which cannot be dispensed with. Under our law, it is possible for persons desiring paved streets to avoid the delays of levying special assessments by making their own contracts and having the work done at a great saving of expense. But there is no such thing possible in the matter of sewers. They have to be constructed by the public and at the expense of the public. However willing the people of a neighborhood may be to have sewers, they cannot, as in the case of streets, do the work for themselves; they must wait until in the evolutions of time their locality becomes so pestilential that the Health Officer is compelled to order a sewer to protect the health of people living in other parts of the city.

The City Charter needs several changes to meet the extraordinary circumstances of the last two years, and in these changes there is none more important than some provision for an extension of the sewerage. It would, perhaps, greatly facilitate the sewerage of the city if the public cost was confined to the construction of the mains, and, with an extension of these to all parts of the city, leave to neighborhoods the comparatively small cost of obtaining connection by the smaller and pipe sewers. To construct these latter would not cost but a very small sum per front foot, which cost would be readily borne by those who cannot obtain sewers by any other means.

POLITICAL.

The Iowa vote for President was: Greeley, 71,134; Grant, 131,233; O'Conor, 2,221; scattering, 96. For Congress: Administration candidates, 127,098; opposition, 79,645; scattering, 198. Totals, for President, 204,684; Congress, 206,936. The vote for State officers and for Congress, in detail, is announced as follows:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*	
Sec. of State	Guilbert	74,497	Young	132,359
Auditor	Casady	75,298	Russell	132,023
Treasurer	Rohlfs	74,312	Christy	132,311
Register	Butler	74,664	Brown	131,978
Att'y General	Case	74,494	Cutts	131,684
Congress—1	Shelly	10,951	McCrary	15,149
2	Leffingwell	12,866	Cotton	12,521
3	Stoneman	11,774	Donnan	13,664
4	Lusch	4,574	Pratt	16,615
5	Irish	7,474	Wilson	15,631
6	Trimble	11,703	Loughridge	14,636
7	Palmer	7,702	Kasson	14,919
8	Merritt	6,969	McDill	12,675
9	Duncombe	6,152	Orr	12,461

The faithful telegraph has reported that "The Republicans elected their entire city ticket in Mobile." The *Register*, of that city, says:

The farce, or tragedy, of a municipal election came off in this city on Tuesday. A full city vote falls rather under 8,000. On Tuesday, somewhere in the neighborhood of 16,000 bits of paper were put into the boxes; and when we say that the Radical—delicately called the "Citizens'"—ticket got about 4,000 majority, the whole story is told.

As a sequel and illustration of how it was done, Judge John Elliott (Republican), of the Circuit Court in Mobile, promptly discharged two men arrested for "repeating," because, he said: "There is in force no statute against voting more than once at an election in this State."

—The vote for United States Senator in the Capitol Hall of the Alabama Legislature, on the 4th, was: R. W. Walker, 20; Bradford, 19; Houston, 15; Cochran, 9. The Court-House crowd voted for Spencer.

—The Legislature of Kentucky will assemble Jan. 7.

—The Greeley Electors of Louisiana met under Governor Warmoth's proclamation, and the Grant Electors also met and went through the forms by order of the New Orleans Custom House authorities. The Greeley Electors voted blank for President, and gave Gratz Brown their 8 votes for Vice President.

—Senator Machen, of Kentucky, is the first to be admitted to a seat in Congress of all those who figured in the Confederate Congress at Richmond; but the next House will contain four, viz: A. R. Wright and H. P. Bell, of Georgia; T. S. Ashe, of North Carolina, and J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee.

—The Electoral vote of Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon, were cast for Grant without the preliminaries of an official canvass.

—An incident of the Louisiana fight is the contest for the office of Administrator of Improvements, in New Orleans,—a position of vast power and patronage, for which there were three candidates, running, by all accounts, very evenly. General Beauregard claims the office, by Warmoth's count; but Colonel James Lewis (colored Republican) has been sworn in, upon a certificate by Blanchard, the Supervisor of Registration, and will, it is expected, ultimately give way to Burke, the third candidate, who claims to have made arrangements therefor with the Custom House power.

—For Mayor of Boston: declined by William Gray, Otis Norcross, Alexander H. Rice, Henry L. Pierce, Alpheus Hardy, Moses Kimball, Edward S. Tobey, and ——.

—The Legislature of South Carolina has reduced the number of its paid attaches to thirty-nine, and is now anxiously meditating how salaries may be paid. There were 600 employes of the last Legislature.

—The Kansas Legislature divides: Administration, 116; opposition, 26.

—In the event (?) of Simon Cameron not being a candidate for re-election to the Senate, good and reliable Administration papers in Pennsylvania say Messrs. Russell Everett, Harry White, and John Allison will prefer their claims to the place.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The residence of Thomas Iago, No. 61 Milwaukee avenue, was robbed of about $200 of jewelry, by sneak thieves, on Saturday afternoon.

Two noted vagrants, named James Havland and Frank Fisk, incurred the displeasure of Justice Banyon, yesterday, to the extent of $50 each.

Seven gamblers, arrested on Friday evening in the House of David and at No. 427 State street, were fined $20 each at the Harrison street Police Court, yesterday.

Martin Carroll and Henry Kibler, two young lads charged with burglary, were arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, and had their cases continued until to-day, in bail of $1,500 each. Further evidence tending to criminate them will be produced.

The receipts of hogs at the Union Stock Yards during last week exceeded the receipts of any previous week by 7,312 head, the number yarded reaching 147,312, against 139,500 in December, 1868.

Morris Tansie, of No. 606 South Canal street, was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with violating the Internal Revenue laws, by compounding liquors without paying the tax. He waived an examination, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The store of Antonio Garcia, in the vicinity of the Union Park Police Station, was entered by three boys on Saturday afternoon, two of whom seized and held the young lad who was left in charge, while the third went through the money drawer and shelves. About $18 worth of stuff was carried off. No arrests were made.

Persons who are in the habit of leaving goods outside their stores late in the evening should be careful to keep an eye upon them, as there are a number of boys about the city who make a practice of stealing such property. The stores Nos. 113 and 163 Twenty-second street were robbed in this manner on Saturday evening.

A Canadian named John Gibeau, purchased a "snide" watch at the auction shop of A. Liken's, on Canal street, yesterday afternoon. He paid $17 for it, and ascertaining that it was worth only $5, complained to the Mayor. His Honor gave him a note to Likens, and as he did not return to the office, it is presumed his money was refunded.

Some idea of the extent to which asafœtida is being used in the treatment of the epizootic may be gained from the fact that one of our drug houses (Fuller & Fuller) has sold *three tons* of this article since the disease first made its appearance in the West. Ordinarily a single ton would supply the wants of their customers a whole year. The price has advanced from 50 cents per pound to $2.

Yesterday forenoon, while attempting to stop a runaway team attached to a heavy truck wagon, Officer Sanders, of the First Precinct Police Station, was thrown into a deep hole in LaSalle street, between Madison and Monroe streets, and his right hand was so severely injured that he will be unable to attend to duty for some days. There are ten chances to one that the Board will curtail his pay for lost time.

The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from J. S. Morgan, a banker of London, England, in which he was informed that Mr. Morgan had £1,370 15s 2d in his possession, which was subject to His Honor's order. The money is the remainder of the sum subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. Birmingham contributes £64 11s 11d; Southampton, £93 26s. the balance having been received by the late Lord Mayor of London from several sources.

George Driver was arraigned before Judge Rogers, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of murdering his wife. In reply to a question by the Court as to whether he had yet procured counsel for his defence, Driver stated that he had but $50 with which to pay a lawyer, and stated that he had not engaged a legal adviser. He was notified to secure counsel by this afternoon, or, in case of his inability to do so, to send word to the Court, who would appoint counsel for him. State's Attorney Reed gave notice that the case would come up for trial on Monday next, in the Criminal Court.

The 500 coonskins found in the possession of Thomas Johnson by Detective Tyrrell were claimed, yesterday, by Messrs. L. L. & W. N. Mills, of No. 476 West Adams street, from whom 700 skins and a horse and buggy were stolen on the 18th of last May. The horse and buggy were found next morning, and 200 of the skins were recovered by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and a man named Slawson was arrested for complicity in the theft. He is now awaiting trial, and will doubtless be accompanied to the Penitentiary by Johnson. The manner in which Tyrrell worked up this case entitles him to great credit from his superiors.

An unknown man, who was to work on the roof of the new depot of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, on North Halsted street, near Carroll, fell to the ground, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. He alighted among a pile of stones, and his skull was crushed. A friend of the man took the body to a boarding house on Milwaukee avenue, where deceased lived. The deceased was a German, and leaves a wife and family, who do not reside in this city.

A little boy, named John Kernen, was run over by a train of cars at the corner of Kinzie and Robey streets, yesterday afternoon, and fatally injured. He jumped off a train, and while standing on the track, another train, which he did not see, came along, and one of the cars struck him and knocked him down. The wheels passed over his legs, amputating them, one near the hip and the other just above the knee. The lad was taken to his home No. 672 Fulton street, and the physician who attended to him thinks he will not live.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Moore, a broker, employed at No. 163 West Randolph street, was accidentally shot by Policeman Smith, of Hamlin's force. Smith had been shooting at a target or at rats, and while examining his revolver to see if any of the cartridges had not exploded, the weapon suddenly discharged. The ball entered the abdomen of Moore, who was about three feet from Smith, and facing him. Dr. Fleming was called in, but could not find the bullet. Moore died last evening from the effects of the wound. Smith was arrested, and will remain in custody until released by the Coroner.

Wilhelmene Eusfeldt reported to the police yesterday that she had lost her trunks, which contained $1,000 worth of wearing apparel. She arrived in this city the other evening, and being unacquainted, she accepted the offer of a "lady and gentleman," who promised to secure her a boarding house. After remaining where she was conducted over night, her trunks being deposited there, she started out to hunt a boarding place. She concluded to engage board at No. 413 South Clark street, but, desiring to return for her trunks, could not find the house where she had slept. Officers are endeavoring to find it for her.

Superintendent Washburn was overheard, yesterday, directing one of his Captains not to pay any attention to the decision of Justice Banyon in the matter of playing billiards on Sunday. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that, in the case of the city against Haight, proprietor of a billiard saloon under the Everett House, on West Madison street, who was tried for violating the ordinance prohibiting the playing of games of chance on Sunday, Justice Banyon discharged the accused on the ground that billiards was not a game of chance, but one of skill. The Superintendent, it appears, has been furnished with a dissenting opinion by the regularly constituted law officers of the city, and he therefore directs that the proprietors of all billiard saloons found doing business on Sunday shall be arrested and brought before the Police Court in the manner prescribed by the ordinance.

A young man in the employ of Field, Leiter & Co. was the victim of an outrage the other day, which needs the attention of the Board of Police. He entered a saloon on State street, near Sixteenth, to get a glass of beer, and, while drinking, two policemen came in and arrested him for vagrancy. He was locked up in a station house for two days and nights, and then released, having had no trial or opportunity to show who he was. Fearing that he might loose his situation, he has said nothing about the occurrence. The saloon keeper asserts that the policemen were angry at him because he would not give them a keg of beer on Thanksgiving Day, and that they entered his place, and arrested the youth to "get even" with him. St. Clair Sutherland will furnish the Police Commissioners with further information, if they desire it.

The death of John Strickler, engineer of the steamer William James, an account of the attending circumstances of which was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was occasioned by hydrophobia. The physicians called in for consultation, it appears, did not disagree as to the cause of death. They concluded that, if the fact could be established that the patient had been bitten by a rabid dog within the past year, the case would be a typical one of hydrophobia. Their doubt was removed a few moments after Strickler died, his sister stating that, in May last, her brother was bitten on the hand by a pet dog, blood being drawn, and that the dog, which was unwell at the time, died soon after in a fit. This correction is cheerfully made, as injustice was done to Dr. Clark, the attending physician, and the other medical gentlemen.

PERSONAL.

A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, is visiting in the city.

Lieutenant James Allen, U. S. N., was at the Gardner yesterday.

Colonel J. B. Willard, U. S. A., is quartered at the Tremont.

Louis A. McCreary, of the Russell House office, Detroit, is sojourning at the Tremont.

Colonel A. B. Kirtland, Washington, D. C., partook of the hospitalities of the Tremont yesterday.

Judge H. F. Crane, of Texas, was in the city yesterday, *en route* East.

Hon. Clark B. Griggs, Vice President of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, is at the Tremont.

As near as their names can be decyphered, M. Bazuig, N. Bazuig, and A. R. Bilores, from Japan, are at the Sherman.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, of Boston, who is the General Eastern Agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Mr. C. H. Hudson, recently appointed General Superintendent of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is in the city.

M. O. Walker, Esq., is very ill. He fell into a vault near his residence on Ellis avenue, a few days ago, and has been in bed ever since.

Samuel W. Scott, colored, was sworn in as bailiff of Judge Williams' Court yesterday. George Walker will discharge the same duties in Judge Tree's Court.

W. C. Clelland, Esq., of the Fort Wayne Road, has deserted his office, and gone to a colder climate, in the vicinity of St. Paul, where he will remain a few days.

Captain Clayton Hale, U. S. A., arrived at the Tremont yesterday. He is detailed from the Recruiting Department at Washington to recruit the depleted energies of certain officers in this city.

The following are at the Tremont: B. P. Hinman, Conn.; B. W. Allen, New York; E. P. Ripley, Boston; Captain C. H. Thompson, Murry Livingston, New York; Captain John Walker, San Francisco; R. W. Sleese, New York; A. H. Hollister, Wisconsin.

The funeral service over the remains of the late Mr. George A. Bacon, who was killed in the railroad accident at Nulton, Pa., will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street.

The following are at the Briggs: A. M. Brainard, Jacksonville; T. H. Challenger, Philadelphia; James Reid, Buffalo; James Forsyth, New York; P. A. Bennett, Paris, Ky.; J. S. Waterman, Sycamore, Ill.; James Sawyer, Boston; B. May, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; N. Bott, Albany; J. Marvin, St. Paul; J. J. Shields, New York.

The following prominent names appeared on the register at the Gardner yesterday: John T. Walker, New York; B. K. Miller, Milwaukee; B. W. Fisher, Philadelphia; G. H Grau, L. H. Howard, St. Paul; Frank Baker, Marshfield, Conn.; Walter Vail, Michigan City; R. B. Latham, Lincoln, Ill.; D. W. Ayers, Sheldon, Ill.; G. B. Adams, Salt Lake; D. M. Kelley, Wis.; Walter Drake, Montreal; W. J. McKinny, Cleveland.

The following gentlemen are at the Sherman: D. C. Cook, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Cary, Milwaukee; Chas. Babson, Jr, Boston; J. J. Van Nest, New York; Wm. Mitchell, Winona; P. D. Canman, St. Louis; B. J. Dix, Tuscola; H. H. Giles, Madison; A. E. Holmes, Green Bay; T. J. Masters, Salt Lake; E. D. Brooks, Philadelphia; T. P. Shipson, St. Paul; H. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.

Destruction of Property in Various Localities—Attempted Incendiarism in Boston.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 9.—On Friday, at Elizabethtown, in this county, the cabinet warerooms of William Bartol, the dwelling house, saddle manufactory, and restaurant of Levi W. Harmony, and the dwelling house of Mrs. Mary Harmony were destroyed by fire. Loss about $10,000; partially insured.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 2.—A fire at Harvard, Ill., last week, destroyed Fisk's grocery store, his dwelling house and contents, two other stores, one harness shop, Mrs. Rathburn's millinery shop and dwelling house. The loss is about $10,000; no insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—On Saturday night, the private watchman at the Howard Theatre discovered two men, who are supposed to be incendiaries, who refused to leave. He clubbed one of them. The other fired a pistol, the shot penetrating the rim of the watchman's hat. On the stairway was found a can of burning-fluid, with which it is supposed that they intended to fire the building.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 9.—A fire, last night, destroyed Hadder's clothing store and nine or ten other stores adjoining. Loss, $40,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Phœnix flouring mills, owned by Wilhite, Oldham & Co., were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss about $20,000. The horses of the Fire Department being all sick, but one of the engines were able to render any service. This mill was the oldest established in the city. The citizens are organizing companies of men to draw engines and hose carts in cases of fire.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 9.—A Tidiout special to the *Courier* says the new Methodist Episcopal Church at that place was almost entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $45,000; insurance [illegible]. The dwelling owned by Judge [illegible] low was also completely destroyed. Insurance, $2,500. Two tanks full of oil were in close proximity.

SPRINGFIELD.

The New State House—Railroad Reports—Serious Illness of the Hon. O. H. Miner—Preparing for the Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9.—The work on the new State House is well under way, and so far advanced to admit of any attack upon the appropriation which will be asked this winter to complete it. With the necessary appropriation the building can be completed for occupancy by the Legislature which meets in January, 1875. The total amount of money expended by the Commissioners in the construction of it up to last Saturday, Dec. 7, is $1,637,211.75. The work on the building is half done, and more than half of the entire amount of material of all kinds needed on the building is bought and paid for out of the above amount. Mr. Piquinard, architect of the building, leaves to-morrow for Europe, on a professional tour of observation, in connection with the building. He will be absent several months.

In response to telegrams sent out to the railroads by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at their late session in this city, the following roads have sent in the desired reports: Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific; Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; Illinois Central; [illegible] Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Those yet remaining have answered by telegraph that their reports will be sent in at once.

The Hon. O. H. Miner, late Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois, has been lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city since Saturday last, of an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His life was almost despaired of Saturday and Sunday nights, but his many friends were gratified to learn to-day that the dangerous symptoms had almost given way, and his recovery is now hoped for.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—The work of preparation to get in readiness the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives for the use of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, began this morning. The House will not be so crowded this winter as it was last, as there will be twenty-four less members than then. There were one hundred and seventy-seven in the last House, and there will be but one hundred and fifty-three in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. It is thought the seats can be arranged so as to give ample room.

The Bar of this city will produce the celebrated "Bardell *vs.* Pickwick" case on Thursday night of this week for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Scaffold Gives Way and Eight Men Precipitated Eighty Feet to the Ground—Four Instantly Killed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—At 2:20 this afternoon the scaffolding at the new addition building of the Water Works fell, carrying down eight workmen a distance of nearly eighty feet, killing four of them and wounding four others. The scaffold was on three wooden trusses, each sixty feet in length, for the purpose of putting up wrought-iron trusses for the roof of the building. The scaffold trusses extended clear across the building, and their extremities rested in the upper story windows of the new structure which is extraordinarily strong. The scaffold was erected by a sub-contractor, who built the roof for the contractor, Mr. R. T. Scowden. The engineer in charge of the building says he repeatedly notified the contractor and sub-contractor that the scaffold trusses were more man-traps, and would not stand the weight they would be required to bear. Only this morning, he says, he repeated his warning to the foreman of the roofing party, and ordered his own foreman to keep off the scaffold as it might fall at any moment. It had to bear the weight of three wrought iron trusses, intended for the roof. The iron used was about three-eighths of an inch thick. The bars used were numerous, forming a network six feet broad, with openings about a foot in diameter. Most of the weight of three iron roof trusses, weighing several tons, rested on the scaffold. Roof-trusses and all came down in a heap together, the iron trusses bending as if made of tin. The men killed were James Britt, George Hughey, Charles Cass, and Frank Myers. The two last named were precipitated into ten feet of water and had to be fished out. All were killed instantly. The four wounded men were Larry Costigan, Thomas Britt, John Cahill, and Barney Haley. Three of these walked out of the place where they fell. All of them are said to have suffered fractured limbs, but at present the exact nature of their injuries cannot be ascertained. It is thought none of them are mortally injured. The walls of the building are not in the least injured. The building is very strong, the first four stories being of stone, and the upper two of brick. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies to-morrow.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Two Mississippi Steamboats Snagged and Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 9.—A *Chronicle* special says the steamer Frank P. Tracy, chartered by the Memphis Packet Company, struck a log opposite Slim Island, and sank in five feet of water, last night. She had a cargo of 400 bales of cotton. She is owned by Captain [illegible] and James Bennett, of Nashville; valued at $[illegible]; insured for $10,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—A despatch from Duvall's Bluff says: The steamboat Thomas P. Allen, hence for Jacksonport, struck a snag at [illegible] o'clock last night, five miles above [illegible], and sunk to her hurricane deck. The [illegible] and pastry cook were lost; their names are unknown. Captain Ashford, her [illegible], thinks she can be raised. The wrecker [illegible] has been sent for. The Allen's cargo was valued at about $50,000, and consisted of supplies for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and plantation supplies. The latter are covered by insurance in local offices here; the former [illegible] Eastern offices. The boat was valued at $[illegible], and was owned by the Memphis & Arkansas Packet Company. She was uninsured.

FORT WAYNE.

Arrest of a Supposed Chicago Jewelry Thief—To Vote for Railroad Aid—Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Marshal Kelley arrested a man named Berg on suspicion of being the $25,000 watch thief of Chicago. Berg was trying to sell watches answering the description of stolen property in a saloon. He is in custody awaiting identification.

Allen County votes, to-morrow, upon the question of taking $200,000 stock in the Continental Railroad, and $100,000 in the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad, two projected lines through this county.

The trial of Frederick Heiber for the murder of his wife has been postponed until Wednesday. Heiber shot the deceased some few weeks since while intoxicated.

INHUMANITY.

How the Crew of a Wrecked Steamship Were Treated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Details of the loss of the steamship Guatemala shows that after the ship was wrecked the crew applied to the Lopez Indians, who declined to assist them, when Captain Douglas and a few determined men [illegible] their chief, and made him furnish provisions and guide them to Salina Cruz, near Oaxaca.

The American Consular Agent at Oaxaca declined aiding Captain Douglas and his destitute crew and passengers, and but for the efforts of a private citizen named Cremon they would have suffered extremely.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The following Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company were chosen to-day: George B. McClellan, W. W. McFarland, Lloyd Aspinwall, A. S. Hewitt, Lawrence Wells, Edward Cooper, James R. Hodgskin, James H. Fay, all of New York; George B. Wright, John Tod, H. E. Parsons, and Reuben Hitchcock, of Cleveland; and G. Ross, of Condenport.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—BEEVES—Market very dull this week, and in favor of buyers. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7¾@8c; fair to good, [illegible]; common, 4½@5½c.

SHEEP—Dull at 4½@6½.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $5.75@6.25.

Sales: 3,000 beeves, 12,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

General O. C. Maxwell, who committed suicide last Thursday evening, at Dayton, Ohio, was buried yesterday. The funeral ceremonies were under the direction of the Knights Templar, of whom he was one. The remains were followed to the grave by a very large procession of friends and relatives.

THE COUNCIL.

The Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

James G. Spencer Appointed Clerk of the North Side Police Court.

Corporation Counsel Tuley on the Special Deposit Business.

The Midnight Saloon Ordinance Tabled.

stroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $45,000; insurance... The dwelling owned by Judge ... low was also completely destroyed. Insured $2,500. Two tanks full of oil were in close proximity.

SPRINGFIELD.

The New State House—Railroad Reports—Serious Illness of the Hon. O. H. Miner—Preparing for the Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9.—The work on the new State House is well under way, and so far advanced to admit of any attack upon it if the appropriation which will be asked this winter to complete it. With the necessary appropriation the building can be completed for occupancy by the Legislature which meets in January, 1875. The total amount of money expended by the Commissioners in the construction of it up to last Saturday, Dec. 7, is $1,037,311.... The work on the building is half done, and more than half of the entire amount of material of all kinds needed on the building is bought and paid for out of the above amount. Mr. A. Piquinard, architect of the building, starts to-morrow for Europe, on a professional trip of observation, in connection with the building, and will be absent several months.

In response to telegrams sent out to various railroads by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at their late session in this city, the following roads have sent in the desired returns: Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific; Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; Illinois Central; and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Those yet remaining have answered by telegraph that their reports will be sent in at once.

The Hon. O. H. Miner, late Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois, has been lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city since Saturday last, of an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. His life was almost despaired of Saturday and Sunday nights, but his many friends were gratified to learn to-day that the dangerous symptoms had almost given way, and his recovery is now hoped for.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—The work of preparation to get in readiness the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives for the use of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, began this morning. The House will not be so crowded this winter as it was last, as there will be twenty-four less members now than then. There were one hundred and seventy-seven in the last House, and there will be but one hundred and fifty-three in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. It is thought the seats can be arranged so as to give ample room. The Bar of this city will produce the celebrated "Bardell *vs.* Pickwick" case on Thursday night of this week for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Scaffold Gives Way and Eight Men Precipitated Eighty Feet to the Ground—Four Instantly Killed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—At 2:20 this afternoon the scaffolding at the new addition building of the Water Works fell, carrying down eight workmen a distance of nearly eighty feet, killing four of them and wounding four others. The scaffold was on three wooden trusses, each sixty feet in length, for the purpose of putting up wrought-iron trusses for the roof of the building. The scaffold trusses extended clear across the buildings, and their extremities rested in the upper story windows of the new structure which is extraordinarily strong. The scaffold was erected by a sub-contractor, who built the roof for the contractor, Mr. R. T. Scowder. The engineer in charge of the building says he repeatedly notified the contractor and sub-contractor that the scaffold trusses were mere man-traps, and would not stand the weight they would be required to bear. Only this morning, he says, he repeated his warning to the foreman of the roofing party, and ordered his own foreman to keep off the scaffold as it might fall at any moment. It had to bear the weight of three wrought iron trusses, intended for the roof. The iron used was about three-eighths of an inch thick. The bars used were numerous, forming network six feet broad, with openings about a foot in diameter. Most of the weight of three iron roof trusses, weighing several tons, rested on the scaffold. Roof-trusses and all came down in a heap together, the iron trusses bending as if made of tin. The men killed were James Britt, George Hughey, Charles Case, and Frank Myers. The two last named were precipitated into ten feet of water and had to be fished out. All were killed instantly. The four wounded men were Larry Costigan, Thomas Britt, John Cahill, and Barney Haley. Three of these walked out of the place where they fell. All of them are said to have suffered fractured limbs, but at present the exact nature of their injuries cannot be ascertained. It is thought none of them are mortal. The walls of the building are not in the least injured. The building is very strong, the first four stories being of stone, and the upper two of brick. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies to-morrow.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Two Mississippi Steamboats Snagged and Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 9.—A *Chronicle* special says the steamer Frank P. Tracy, chartered by the Memphis Packet Company, struck a log opposite Slim Island, and sank in five feet of water, last night. She had a cargo of 400 bales of cotton. She is owned by Captain Simms and James Bennett, of Nashville; valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—A despatch from Duvall's Bluff says: The steamboat Thomas F. Eckert, hence for Jacksonport, struck a snag at 4:30 o'clock last night, five miles above there, and sunk to her hurricane deck. The second cook and pastry cook were lost; their names are unknown. Captain Ashford, her commander, thinks she can be raised. The wrecker Eckert has been sent for. The Allen's cargo was valued at about $50,000, and consisted of supplies for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and plantation supplies. The latter are covered by insurance in the offices here; the former in Eastern offices. The boat was valued at $36,000, and was owned by the Memphis & Arkansas Packet Company. She was uninsured.

FORT WAYNE.

Arrest of a Supposed Chicago Jewelry Thief—To Vote for Railroad Aid—Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Marshal Kelley arrested a man named Berg on suspicion of being the $25,000 watch thief of Chicago. Berg was trying to sell watches answering the description of stolen property in a saloon. He is in custody awaiting identification.

Allen County votes, to-morrow, upon the question of taking $200,000 stock in the Continental Railroad, and $100,000 in the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad, two projected lines through this county.

The trial of Frederick Helber for the murder of his wife has been postponed until Wednesday. Helber shot the deceased some few weeks since while intoxicated.

INHUMANITY.

How the Crew of a Wrecked Steamship Were Treated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Details of the loss of the steamship Guatemala shows that when the ship was wrecked the crew applied to the Leger Indians, who declined to assist them, when Captain Douglas and a few determined men seized their chief, and made him furnish provisions and guide them to Salina Cruz, near Oaxaca. The American Consular Agent at Oaxaca declined aiding Captain Douglas and his destitute crew and passengers, and but for the efforts of a private citizen named Cremon they would have suffered extremely.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The following Directors of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company were chosen to-day: George B. McClellan, W. McFarland, Lloyd Aspinwall, A. S. Hewitt, Lawrence Wells, Edward Cooper, James B. Larkin, James H. Fay, all of New York; George B. Wright, John Tod, H. B. Parsons, Reuben Hitchcock, of Cleveland; and G. ..., of Condenport.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—BEEVES—Market very dull this week, and in favor of buyers. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7¾@8c; fair to good, 6@6¾c; common, 4½@5½c.

SHEEP—Dull at 4½@6¾.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $5.75@6.25.

Receipts: 3,000 beeves, 12,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

General O. C. Maxwell, who committed suicide last Thursday evening, at Dayton, Ohio, was buried yesterday. The funeral ceremonies were under the direction of the Knights Templar, of whom he was one. The remains were followed to the grave by a very large procession of friends and relatives.

THE COUNCIL.

The Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

James G. Spencer Appointed Clerk of the North Side Police Court.

Corporation Counsel Tuley on the Special Deposit Business.

The Midnight Saloon-Closing Ordinance Tabled.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Alderman McAvoy in the Chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, and Corcoran.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Ald. Woodman moved that Ald. McAvoy be made permanent Chairman, in the absence of the Mayor.

Ald. McAvoy declined.

Ald. Woodman withdrew his motion.

ORDERS.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up fire alarm boxes at the corners of New Blue Island avenue and Campbell avenue; of New Blue Island and Western avenues; of Harrison and Robey; of Rebecca and Centre avenues; of Archer avenue and Reuben; of Thirty-fifth and Halsted, and corner of North State and New Haven streets.

The Board of Public Works were ordered to have the track of the C., A. & St. L. Road, at the Twenty-second street crossing, raised to grade; to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on the south side of Cologne street, from Deering to Fuller.

POLICE COURTS.

Ald. Dixon offered the following ordinance:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this ordinance there shall be held in each of the Police Courts of this city three sessions daily, Sundays excepted. The first session shall be held from 9 o'clock a. m. until 12 m., and longer if necessary, to dispose of the business before the Court. The second session shall be held at 2 p. m., and shall continue so long as may be necessary to dispose of the business of the Court, and the third session shall be held at 9 o'clock p. m. until 11 o'clock p. m. of each day.

It was temporarily laid over.

POLICE COURT CLERK.

The Mayor submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that John J. Healy, Deputy Clerk of the Police Court of the North Division, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Tuesday, the 10th of December, 1872. It is made the duty, by the act of March 9, 1872, for the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Common Council, to fill said vacancy. By virtue of the authority conferred by said act, I do hereby appoint James G. Spencer to fill the unexpired term of said Deputy Police Clerk, and respectfully request the concurrence of your honorable body in such appointment.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Police.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Mayor submitted the following list of members of the Standing Committees of the Council:

Finance—Bond, Ogden, McAvoy, McGenniss, Sherwood.

Railroads—Woodman, Sidwell, Sweet, Dixon, Quirk.

Judiciary—Richardson, Bond, McGrath, Pickering, Schaffner.

Fire and Water—McGenniss, McGrath, McAvoy, Stout, Miner.

Schools—Moore, Dixon, Sherwood, Schaffner, Pickering.

Streets and Alleys—South Division—Dixon, Bowen, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey. West Division—Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Quirk, Eckhardt. North Division—Carney, Stout, Lengacher, Brandt, Woodman.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Bowen, Ogden, Miner, Cannon, Kehoe.

Wharfing Privileges—Schmitz, Cleveland, Kehoe, Warren, Mahr.

Local Assessments—McGrath, Stout, Cannon, Quirk, Warren.

Bridewell—Stone, Clowry, Schmitz, McClowry, Coey.

License—Cleveland, Lengacher, Sidwell, O'Brien, Coey.

Police—Heath, Schaffner, Bowen, Pickering, O'Brien.

Gas-Light—McAvoy, Powell, Brandt, Miner, Clark.

Harbor and Bridges—Coey, Tracey, Cullerton, Warren, Brandt.

Printing—Clark, Richardson, Corcoran, Cullerton, Sweet.

Markets—Clowry, Corcoran, Eckhardt, McClowry, Mahr.

Public Buildings—Ogden, Bailey, McGenniss, Schmitz, Heath.

County Relations—Sherwood, Cleveland, Lengacher, Cannon, Stone.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Board of Public Works sent in an ordinance for sinking artesian wells in Union and Wicker Parks, the cost of each not to exceed $7,550, which, it is estimated, will sink a six and a half inch well 1,500 feet.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

The Corporation Counsel, in reply to a resolution offered by Ald. Dixon instructing the Superintendent of Police to instruct the Captains, etc., to take special bail, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: A principle has prevailed by which any person who was arrested for a violation of the city ordinances could obtain his release upon depositing whatever sum the Captain, Sergeant, or Station Keeper supposed would cover the fine that the Police Justice would impose for the offence, and signing a power of attorney in the following form:

CHICAGO, Ill., —— I hereby authorize Officer —— to enter for me a plea of guilty for the charge of ——, in case I should fail to appear at the Police Court, in the —— Division, on the —— day of ——, to answer to the above charge, when my name is called. "————"

I am informed that sometimes the officer in his guess as to how the judicial mind would act, would guess too low, and I presume often too high, as to the fine that would be imposed. Of what was done with the cases in which the guess was too high, I have not inquired, but it is probable that the judicial judgment would be gauged by the amount of money deposited. The Superintendent of Police, early in October, consulted me as to the legality of this proceeding, and being about to issue an order forbidding the practice in the future, he laid the matter before the Police Board, and on the 18th of October last that Board requested my opinion, "as to whether such order was necessary or not, under the present way of doing such business."

I replied to the Board that I knew of no way of doing such business which could be lawful, and that, in my opinion, the sooner such practice was discontinued the better, as it left a wide door open for corrupt practices of favoritism. I am of the opinion that the Superintendent has no power to issue any instructions which will permit such a practice, and that the Council cannot give him such power. The order forbidding the releasing of persons upon money deposits was issued by the Police Superintendent. I am advised that it has had the effect to largely decrease the number of arrests, and one of the Captains stated to me that it had been worth more than one hundred additional policemen in his division. The discontinuance of this illegal practice may occasionally operate harshly upon respectable citizens who violate the city ordinances, with money in their pockets, but the law cannot—and no practice or custom of the police force should—draw any distinction between such and the penniless or non-respectable citizens who are guilty of the same offence. The practice was a burlesque on the administration of law, and, in fact, made the police officer not only the judge as to the guilt of the offender, but also as to the amount of punishment that should be inflicted.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion that the Committee report next week was lost.

NORTH SIDE POLICE STATION.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to negotiate with Dr. Freer for the exchange of certain lots for some now belonging to the city, upon which to erect a North Side Police Station, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances: For paving Archer avenue, from the South Branch to Beers street; for opening Logan street to Archer avenue; for opening an alley from Sixteenth street to the south line of Block 16, Harrington's Addition; for paving Archer avenue, from Halsted to the South Branch; for paving Thirty-first, from State to South Park avenue; for paving Blue Island avenue, from Twelfth to Rebecca street; for vacating Legge street; for opening Belden avenue, from Racine Road.

They were referred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order for the purchase of Lot 17, Sub-Block 12, of Block 13, of Sheffield's Addition, for an engine house at Nickersonville, was passed.

The report recommending paving of the gutters on streets occupied by the track of the Chicago & Pacific Road, was concurred in.

The report of the Finance Committee, adverse to the claim of the Sisters of St. Joseph for a gratuity for services rendered the sick poor of the city, was recommitted.

The order for future payment to Matthew Laflin $1,652.54, was concurred in.

An order that all the expenses of the haymarket be paid from the receipts thereof, was passed.

The ordinance to allow the Chicago and Pacific Road to lay it track to the east line of Elston road, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

The resolution directing the removal of the switches between Clark street and Indiana avenue, near Sixteenth; that no train of cars shall be allowed to blockade any of the north and south streets, and that there shall be no more switching across Michigan avenue, was laid over for a couple of weeks.

The adverse report of the Committee on Railroads, on the petition of the Garden City and People's Horse Railway Companies, was concurred in.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The ordinance providing for closing the saloons at 12 o'clock at midnight was tabled—yeas, 21; nays, 12—as follows:

Yeas—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Sweet, Kehoe, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran—21.

Nays—Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, and Quirk—12.

Refusing to Vote—Richardson, and Clark—2.

The report stating that there is no law by which any money can be paid to the widow of Officer O'Meara, was concurred in.

PROVISION AGAINST FIRE.

The ordinance for the erection of a bell-tower, for the purchase of six Babcocks, and the addition of seventy-five men to the police force, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. McGenniss opposed any such action. There was urgent need of more policemen, and better means of putting out fire.

Ald. Sherwood thought it best not to go too fast. It was doubtful whether the Council was prepared to endorse Babcocks.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 23; nays, 9.

The report recommending that Lee place be called Hamilton avenue, that being its old name, was concurred in.

The ordinance allowing the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to cross certain streets near Western avenue, between Kinzie street and North avenue, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

The Council adjourned.

A JEWELRY PALACE.

Opening of Matson & Co.'s Magnificent Establishment.

A Gorgeous Display of Precious Stones, Rich Jewelry, and Useful and Ornamental Ware.

The resumption of business on the South Side by old established firms is now an event of daily occurrence, and in every instance they have opened in better quarters than they occupied before the fire, and with larger and finer stocks of goods. This is true of Matson & Co., jewelers, formerly of No. 117 Lake street, who opened yesterday in their new store, at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets. The first floor is certainly one of the most elegant showrooms in the country. A black walnut partition, with French walnut panels, about seven feet high, divides the room into wholesale and retail departments, the latter in the front, measuring 80 feet by 54, the former 40 by 54. The ceiling is 18 feet in the clear, and is supported by a row of solid columns painted white and trimmed with gold. There are twelve immense plate glass windows and one door at the side, and four windows and three doors in front. Daylight streams through in abundance. Circular gasoliers, with double rows of jets, one above the other, illuminate the scene at night. There are four counters, two in the middle and one on each side. These counters are composed of a combination of colored marbles, the base being Columbus marble, the panels Champaign marble, and the remaining parts statuary marble. On the counters are rosewood show-cases, having panes of French plate glass, twelve feet long. Behind the side counters, standing against the walls, are black walnut cabinets, with French walnut panels, carved and wrought with singular taste. The offices of the firm, located near the partition, are furnished regardless of expense. On the main floor is the great vault, 9 feet long, 15 wide, and 13 high, and directly under it in the basement, is another vault, nearly as large. Fire-brick laid in cement, form walls, 30 inches thick, and the doors are Hall's burglar and fire proof pattern. The more valuable goods, such as jewelry, plate, watches, and all property belonging to customers, will be stored in the upper vault at night for safe keeping, and the lower vault will protect goods in stock. There are also two Herring safes on the main floor. The cost of fitting up this establishment was $35,000. An idea of its magnificence may be gathered from this imperfect description, but it must be seen to be appreciated. The firm claim that their store is the finest in the country.

The stock comprises everything that is made in the jewelry line. The various departments are under the control of courteous and attentive clerks. The diamond cases contain all kinds of precious stones, made up in rings, crosses, brooches, etc. There are also cameos, pearls, and corals of great beauty and value. Some of the diamond solitaires sell from $1,800 to $3,000, and a bracelet, pin, and earrings of solid black onyx set with diamonds, are worth $2,500.

There are watches from all the great manufactories in this country and Europe, ranging in prices from $30 to $600, Jacot and Pater Philipe's make are specialities of this establishment, and there are also Jurgensen, Elgin, Waltham, and other famous time-keepers. There are also clocks, for ornament and use. The Howard clock with a regulator is a mammoth. Its time will be compensating pendulum. Its ... of the sun checked every day by observations on top of the made daily from an observatory on top of the building.

The silverware is exhibited in the cabinets. It is enough to say that it comprises everything in that line, from a spoon to a tea set valued at $1,000. The bronzes imported by the firm were selected by Mr. Matson, who spent three months in Europe purchasing the stock. It may be remarked in this connection that the firm imports its goods direct from the foreign countries where they are manufactured, and are therefore able to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than New York and Boston houses. Of the bronzes, there is an infinite variety, suited to all purposes. They are in gold and green, silver and copper. One group, representing Perseus and Andromeda, is for sale at $1,400.

There are other departments, including fancy perfumery and toilet articles, pocketbooks in morocco, travelling-bags, work-boxes, etc. A music-box, capable of executing thirty-six different airs, is valued at $1,050; and a centre-table, made of 85,000 different pieces of choice wood, and which was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, is for sale at $1,500. It is a *fac simile* of one presented to President Lincoln.

The wholesale department contains goods in large quantities to suit the country trade, and the store-room in the basement is full of reserve stock. The value of the entire stock is three-quarters of a million.

Chicago has reason to be proud of the fact that the fitting up of this establishment was the work of its own craftsmen. After visiting New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the firm discovered that the finest work was done in this city, and accordingly gave it the preference. The wood-work was done by A. H. Andrews, office and school furniture dealers, who occupy the second floor of the building; the counters were made by the Chicago Marble Company, and the counter cases by Anderson, of State street.

It is truly a magnificent enterprise. Hundreds of citizens thronged the store yesterday. It is one of the wonders of the new city, and will be visited as one of the sights by persons from abroad.

Sewing Machines.

Beyond all question one of the most economical sewing machines to buy is the Wilson Underfeed. It is perfect and durable in workmanship, simple and easy to operate, and its work is very superior. It is sold at a less price than any other first-class machine, and its sales, so well deserved, is daily increasing. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

Paintings Worthy of Examination.

Lovers of really good paintings will enjoy the treat of inspecting the collection of eighty works of art to be sold from Elkins' collection, next Thursday afternoon and evening, at No. 970 Wabash avenue. Some of the best Dusseldorf artists are represented, as well as Hart, by his "Autumn in the Woods," which Crosby once purchased for $6,000.

INSURANCE SUITS.

Decision by Judge Williams on the Demurrers in the Lamar, People's, National, and Stock and Mutual Companies.

No Cause Shown for the Appointment of a Receiver for the National.

Defect in the Bills as to That Guaranty—Jurisdiction of the Court Sustained.

Judge Williams yesterday decided against the appointment of a Receiver for the National Insurance Company, overruled the demurrer in the suit of Wilkoshesky v. Lamar Insurance Company, and sustained the demurrers in the suits Chamber of Commerce v. the National Insurance Company et al., and Isaac P. Coates v. the Stock Mutual Company, and the National Insurance Company et al.

THE LAMAR AND PEOPLE'S.

In these cases the defendant demurred to the bill that there was no jurisdiction. The bill originally included the following defendants: Lamar Insurance Company, Leonard Swett, Isaac H. Hardin, Wm. H. W. Cushmore, Wm. S. Godell, Van. H. Higgins, and John H. Wise. Recently a motion was introduced to dismiss the suit as against all the defendants except the Lamar and People's, which was agreed to, followed by a motion that the suit as against the People's be removed to the United States Courts, which is pending. The papers were now brought down by the Court to pass upon. The complaint, as amended, by the striking out of the named defendants, and all relating to them, now stands, that before June, 1871, the Lamar had a subscription capital of $1,900,000, of which the subscribers paid 5 per cent in cash and gave bonds for 15 per cent, leaving 80 per cent subject to call; that the whole capital of $5,000,000 was afterward subscribed; that in June, 1871, the Lamar decided to stop business, and reinsured its outstanding risks, and wound up its affairs, a Committee being appointed for the purpose, which arranged with the People's Insurance Company, of San Francisco, and reinsured with that Company all outstanding risks for $60,000, after the payment of which assets were left on hand amounting to $98,008.16; that, by a statement issued after the October fire, the stock paid up was shown to be $206,031.50; total assets, $397,487.91, and miscellaneous, $5,829. By the fire the People's lost about $500,000 of its own, and about $300,000 by its Lamar reinsurances, and their assets, it was stated, would enable them to pay 25 cents on the dollar, and that, for the settlement of claims, an office was opened to adjudicate thereon; that the Lamar Company at no time opened an office, or in any way attempted settlement, and that its officers contended that it had assigned and surrendered all its liabilities to the People's; that the Lamar officers, by stating that the sufferers would never get more than 25 per cent from the People's, bought up their own policies at that rate to the amount of about $100,000, and that the Lamar claims that the People's is indebted to them, under reinsurances, to the extent of about $300,000. And asks for the appointment of a Receiver, and that the companies be enjoined from meddling with the policies.

The Court said that in the cause of Wilkoshesky v. The Lamar Insurance Company he thought the demurrer should be overruled. The only filed objection that appeared to have weight had been removed by the dismissal of the suit as regards certain defendants (Leonard Swett, Isaac N. Hardin, H. W. Cushmore, Wm. S. Godell, Van H. Higgins, and John H. Wise, the facts respecting which will be found duly reported in THE TRIBUNE of that date). Such allegations as relate to the other parties were good and sufficient, as it seemed to him, by reason of the nature of a corporation. A corporation could not have an execution issued against it levied on its stock by process of common law; and it did appear that parties should have their remedy in a Court of Equity, as it was the only tribunal in which the plaintiff could obtain relief, and adjust the matters at issue. He should, therefore, hold that the allegations were sufficient as regards the defendants not already dismissed, namely, the Lamar and the People's Insurance Companies.

Mr. Evans, for the defendants, asked the Court for a reasonably sufficient time to answer the bill as regards the two defendant companies against whom the allegations are held to have been sustained.

The Court said of course a reasonable time would be given. How long would he require?

Mr. Evans said he thought he might ask for twenty days or so.

Mr. Shufeldt, for the plaintiff, called the attention of the Court to the fact that a motion to transfer the cause v. the People's Company to the United States' Courts was already before the Court, and had not been passed upon.

The Court remembered that such a motion was pending.

Mr. Shufeldt pointed out how the one defendant might be affected by the removal of the causes against the other defendant; and, after further conversation, the order was made for twenty days to answer.

THE NATIONAL AND STOCK MUTUAL COMPANIES.

In the suits, Coates v. The Stock and Mutual Company, and the Chamber of Commerce v. The National Insurance Company, demurrers had been filed by the defendants, in both cases, claiming that the bills were bad, because they claimed payment under the guarantee already referred to.

The Court said the facts in these cases were substantially the same, and he thought that the bills made allegation sufficient to give a Court of Equity jurisdiction. In the case of Coates he considered that no objection could be entertained to the rejection of the complainants—all these complainants were by right complainants, and all these defendants were by rights defendants. These defendants were parties who were interested in the stock and the assets. He thought there was a defect in the bills, which might tend to bring in another cause of action (namely, the guarantees of Bowen, Follansbee & Layton, and of Barker, Follansbee & Galloway, which were fully explained in argument before Judge Porter, and reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE). These agreements had nothing to do with the allegations of merit, in his judgment, and only caused confusion; they appeared to be a matter with which the complainants had nothing to do. These agreements were not entered into by the companies with the parties; the complainants were no parties to them, and have had nothing to do with them. If these parties thought proper to make such an agreement and pay those debts, it had nothing to do with the complainants; it was a matter with which the complainants had no sort of connection. The defendants' rights were fixed—other defendants than the companies—they held stock in the companies; their rights could be arranged with reference to this particular agreement. It seemed to the Court that of the matters pointed out in the demurrer the bill did seem to have a defect as regards the agreement, and on that ground he should sustain the demurrer. Those parts of the bill that referred to the agreements, and to the defendants Barker and others, might be amended. Again, the complainant was not bound, in the opinion of the Court, to bring his claim to judgment. The corporation had ceased to do business, and the assets were in the hands of the defendants; that being so, it was proper that the parties should have a right to take their case to a court of equity; but they should have no right to bring into the court any other loss.

Mr. Evans asked the permission of the Court to make a remark as to the Receiver, before that matter was passed on.

The Court would pass on that at once, would have referred to it before, but it did not appear to have been pressed particularly.

Mr. Evans desired to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. There was, not referred to before, nor particularly pressed, a cause—

The Court did not see that there was cause sufficient shown for the appointment of a Receiver. Not but that, at some future time, the Court might see cause to make the appointment; but the cause had not yet, in his opinion, been shown. He saw no immediate necessity for the appointment at present, although it might arise at any time.

Mr. Shufeldt did not press the matter.

Mr. Evans said that when a judgment should be obtained against the defendant (National) of course he well knew it must be paid; but he had never seen how that could be advanced by the appointment of a Receiver. The appointment would put the company to great expense, would force on settlements that had never been brought to judgment, and do incalculable injury to all. In his previous arguments on this point he had not so much regarded the question of the jurisdiction of the court, as the expedience of the appointment, the non-necessity for it, and the useless expense that would accompany it.

The Court had little doubt as to the question of jurisdiction.

Order sustaining the demurrers in both cases.

CHICAGO CHRISTIAN UNION.

Dedication of the West Side Rooms Last Evening.

The new West Side rooms of the Chicago Christian Union were dedicated last evening with appropriate ceremonies. The services were held at the assembly room, which was beautifully trimmed with festoons of pine and natural flowers. The meeting was opened by Rev. C. W. Wendte, one of the Vice Presidents of the Union, with a few explanatory remarks regarding the purposes of the Union in opening rooms on the West Side, and the manner in which they would be conducted. He then introduced Judge Booth, who acted as Chairman of the meeting.

The dedicatory prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, after which the scripture lesson was read by Dr. Powers.

A dedicatory hymn, written by Julia Ward Howe for the dedicatory services of the South Side Hall, was then sung, and the services ended with a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Prof. Swing.

The various rooms were then thrown open to the company, and a general social indulged in. The rooms consist of a hall or assembly room, a reception room, a class room, and a library room. They are all spacious and neatly furnished, and have already become popular places of resort for West Side residents.

After the social came a handsome collation, which was served, in an informal way, in the assembly room.

This ended the regular programme for the evening, but taking advantage of the orchestra which had enlivened the entertainment with its music, a number of the younger members closed the evening with a quiet dance.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

A MEETING.

A private meeting of railroad officials, consisting of the officers of the various northwestern roads of the city, with Superintendent McMullin of the Chicago & Alton Road, was held at the Sherman House yesterday morning to consider the matter of freight rates and to devise some system concerning the granting of annual passes. The resolutions of the Pass Convention recently held in St. Louis were considered, and further action taken upon the subject. The meeting was prolonged into the afternoon. The proceedings in full could not be secured, but it is presumed that important changes in some of the principal roads of the city have been made, and through-freight rates brought down to a system by which all the roads are to abide.

SURVEYED.

The Kansas City, Brookfield & Chicago Railroad, which is to intersect the Keokuk branch of the C., B. & Q., at Keokuk, is now in a fair way to be built. The survey of the Eastern Division, from Keokuk to Brookfield, Mo., and the engineers report that no grade over 66 feet to the mile need be used, thus making the work very light. The survey for the Western Division, from Brookfield to Kansas City, will be commenced at once, and when the various counties along the line shall vote their appropriations, the road will be speedily finished.

A NEW ROAD

is talked of from Chicago to Tomah, Wis. It is to be a narrow-gauge, and the route proposed in Wisconsin is from the State line north through Green, LaFayette, Iowa, and Grant Counties, crossing the Wisconsin near the mouth of the Kickapoo, and thence up the valley of the Kickapoo to Tomah. The building of this road is looked forward to with some interest, as the first narrow-gauge road out from Chicago.

THE NEW TRACK

of the West Wisconsin Railway, which was laid to Tomah, Wis., has been taken up and relaid from a point near Warren's Mills, to Camp Douglas, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and trains have commenced running to Fort Douglas instead of Tomah. The tunnel on the extension from Camp Douglas to Elroy is progressing well, and the connection with the Madison extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at Elroy will shortly be made.

A BRANCH COMPLETED.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have completed their branch line from Stanwood, Iowa, fifty-two miles west of Clinton, on the Iowa Division, south eight miles to Tipton, in Cedar County. Trains have commenced running, and the road will be in full operation by the middle of next week. This line has been graded for a good while, and its completion has been long looked for.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage lectures, Thursday evening, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held this evening, in the rooms over the Marine Bank, on Scammon court.

The Rev. C. C. McCabe will lecture, this evening, on the "Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," for the benefit of Trinity M. E. Church library fund.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will listen to a report on "Obstetrics," this evening, in the Orphan Asylum, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street.

The first annual meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union will be held in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, this evening, beginning at 7:30. There will be addresses, reports, and a sociable.

D. L. Moody will lead the Bible reading in the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, this evening. "Believing" will be considered. The audience is expected to bring Bibles.

The Trinity Church grand concert will be given Tuesday evening next, in Central Hall. Tickets can be procured at Cobb's Library, Mitchell & Hathaway's church book store, Mayo's jewelry stores, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison and Twenty-second streets. Reserved seats will be sold without extra charge at Cobb's, on and after Thursday.

The Rev. M. E. Davies was ordained pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church last Sunday, the services being held in Davy's Building, corner of Madison and Green streets. This is the only Welsh religious society in the city, and was organized a year ago. It is now flourishing. This evening the ladies of the Society will give an oyster supper in the hall, and the meeting of the Cambrian Society will be postponed one week.

Star Billiard Hall.

At No. 45 North Clark street, Messrs. Lipe & McGillis have fitted up a very handsome hall, under the above name. It is furnished with four of the J. M. Brunswick & Co.'s superb inlaid beveled tables, manufactured at Nos. 42, 44, and 46 Adams street. Nothing finer in workmanship than these favorites of the billiard world can be imagined. The fixtures and appointments of the hall are all elegant and in keeping with the tables. The enterprise and known popularity of the proprietors are a guarantee of the success of the new hall. There will be a grand opening, with exhibition games, etc., to-night.

Fine Art.

Mr. Von Wendt has just received from Europe, and will have on exhibition after to-morrow, at No. 288 State street, a collection of original oil paintings, which, for beauty of execution, composition, and coloring, is equal to any ever exhibited in Chicago. Mr. Von W. will dispose of them at public auction on Wednesday, Dec. 18. Our citizens will have ample time to examine them. They can purchase something of real merit at this sale. The exhibition and sale will be free. No reserved bid on any painting.

Real Estate.

Ayres & Eoff having removed to their new office, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets, are now offering a fine list of real estate for sale, embracing residence, business, and acre property.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—BEEVES—There was on sale today 161 cars at Communipaw, 149 at Hundredth street, and 30 at Weehawken, making 6,150 all told. It is an extremely hard market for poor stocks, and there was little else. Many droves came in late and are unsold. A little State and Virginia trash sold at 6@8c; Texans, 8@10c; fair natives, 11@12c; good to prime, 12½@14c. A few very large holiday animals sold at 15c; 11 head of 11½ cwt net brought 16c; 5 cars Illinois, 8¼ cwt, 13¼c; car Michigan, 9¼c, 55 lbs per cwt; 22 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 8¼c, 55 lbs per cwt; car little Ohio, 4¾c, live weight; 4 cars poor Virginia, 5 cwt, 8¼c.

SHEEP—Total, 22,500, or about 10,000 less than last week, and still trade is very dull, only fat lots selling. For to-day, 6,150, and 2,500 of them left to-night. Thin lots sell at 4@5¼c; fair to good, 5¼@6c; prime to extra, 6½@6¾c, car 134-lb Canada selling at 6¼c; car 83-lb Michigan, 5¾c; car 82-lb Ohio, 5¾c.

HOGS—51,000 against 64,100 last week. Market rather firm at 4⅜@4½c for live, and 5¼@5¾c for dressed, those of 200 lbs selling at 5¾c. Three cars Ohio, live, sold at 5¼c. Stock to-day, 158 cars.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Money was active in the morning at 1-32 per day, but the alliance between the old gold clique and Pacific Mail people having been abandoned, the market returned to a condition of complete ease, and funds loaned freely at 4@5 per cent per annum.

Sterling quiet and firm at 108¼@108¾ for long, and 110@110½ for short sight.

Gold was lower, and declined from 113¼ to 112½. Loans ¼ to flat for use, and 3@7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $84,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $156,000.

Governments were quiet and slightly easier, the currency bonds being the weakest, and ¼ per cent lower.

State bonds dull but firm.

Stocks, with the exception of Pacific Mail, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Northwestern, have been quiet all day, on fluctuations of ¼ to 1 per cent. Pacific Mail was irregular, fluctuating frequently between 79 and 80¼. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced from 35¼ to 39½; preferred from 57 to 59½; Northwestern common, 86½ to 88¾, and preferred, 90 to 92¼. The market closed dull and steady.

The Northwestern Railway Company declared semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on both common and preferred stock, payable Dec. 18.

Sterling 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	115⅞
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	115⅞
Coupons, '64	112⅞	New 5s	110⅞
Coupons, '65	113⅛	10-40s	109⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	111⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	76
W. U. Tel	77	Wabash	69⅛
Quicksilver	48	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	87	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	80	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	79⅛	C. & A. pfd	115
New York Central	95⅛	O. & M.	46⅛
Erie	52⅝	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	73⅛	C., B. & Q.	138
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	94
Harlem pfd	118	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh	88	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅛
Northwestern	87⅛	U. P. bonds	88⅛
N. W. pfd	92	Cen. Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	113⅛	Del., Lac & W.	94
N. J. Cen	102⅛	B., H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—3 p. m.—Cotton closed unchanged; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; sales uplands, December, 9⅛d.

LONDON, Dec. 9—5 p. m.—CONSOLS—Money, 91⅞@91⅞; account, 91⅞. 5-20s of '65, 91⅛; 5 20s of '67, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie, 42⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Rentes, 53f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 39s; short ribs, 40s.

PARIS, Dec. 9—Evening—Rentes closed at 53f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—6 p. m.—Corn, new, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

Lard, 38s 6d. Pork, 73s. Beef, 93s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—There is not much animation in trade to-day, although both the commission house and jobbers report sales up to their expectations. The market for cotton goods remain very strong for all descriptions. Atlantic A and other standard makes of brown sheetings are sold ahead up to February next. Prints are fairly active, and one jobbing house distributed nearly 900 cases last week. Woollens are quiet and difficult to place, except at old prices. Scarlet woollen flannels and trimmed horse blankets are scarce. Foreign goods are quiet, except black alpacas, mohair, and holiday goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling uplands, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $6.65@7.90; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour quiet; $4.80@6.50. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3.25@3.90. Wheat quiet, very firm; offerings light; receipts, 70,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.45@1.46; Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee for January, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.73@1.82. Rye scarce, held firmly. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn firm, fairly active; receipts, 39,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64@64½c; sail do, 65c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65½@66c. Oats quiet, steady; receipts, 69,000 bu; old Western mixed, 53@55½c; new, 50@51c; white, 52@54c; black Western, 49@51½c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 34@35c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9¼@9⅝c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses in moderate demand; New Orleans, 60@70c. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 26¾@27c.

Stock of grain in warehouse Dec. 7:

Wheat, bu	2,304,000
Corn, bu	5,676,000
Oats, bu	2,609,000
Rye, bu	52,000
Barley, bu	649,000
Malt, bu	216,000
Peas, bu	9,000

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; mess, $15.25@15.50; prime mess, $15.00@15.25. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 7 1-16c; short clear for January, February, and March, 7¼c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 94½@95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done this forenoon except 10,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western corn at 49c; 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee Club wheat at $1.40, and 1 car No. 2 Chicago at $1.35.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extras, $5.50@6.25; Iowa and Wisconsin, $7.50@8.00; Minnesota, $8.00@8.50. Wheat in good demand at full prices. Rye scarce at 90c. Corn steady; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 64c. Oats active; white, 50@52c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Drooping; crude, 17½c; refined, 26@26½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.35@7.50. Wheat steady at $1.52@1.58. Other grains steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.87½. Lard dull and drooping; steam, 7@7¼; kettle, 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear sides, 5¾c; all loose, partially cured. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8¼c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 3¼c; sides, 4¾c; hams, 7½@8¼c, according to weight.

HOGS—Firm at $3.65@3.80.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The epizootic and suspension of river navigation have almost stopped business, and sales on 'Change are very light.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—Not enough done to establish prices. Corn firmer for lots accessible free of drayage; no other salable; No. 2 mixed, on east track, 29@30c. Oats dull; No. 2, on east track, 24@25c. Barley and rye nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; $12.00. Bulk meats unchanged; packed lots of shoulders at 4c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon, no sales. Lard in good demand for future; sales good; 7c for December or January.

HOGS—Brisk at $3.60@3.80. Receipts, 8,645.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6c for fair to extra.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and in good demand. Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.65; No. 2, $1.54. Corn firm; high mixed, 47c; low do, 46c; yellow, 48c. Oats firm; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, 2 b and seller December, $1.58; No. 1 red, $1.63; No. ... new, 36½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 38½c; ...

DRESSED HOGS—Mixed, new, 36¼@36½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 8,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; double X $6.37½; treble X, $7.37½@8.50; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn very firm; yellow, 62½c; white, 65c. Oats quiet at 45c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.20.

HAY—Firm; prime, $26.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal, at 13@13½c. Bacon firm at 5¾@9@9¾c. Lard in good demand; tierce, 8½@8¾c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 6@6½c; common to good common, 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@9c. Molasses advanced; fair, 48@49c; prime to choice, 50@55c. Coffee firm at 15@18c.

COTTON—Active; sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 2,682 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 7,385 bales; coast, 1,275 bales; stock, 143,459 bales.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93@97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—FLOUR—Firm; extra family, $6.25; fancy, $8.50.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $12.50. Bulk shoulders, 3½c; clear ribs, 5¾@6c; clear sides, 6¼@6½c for loose round lots; packed lots ¼c higher. Lard strictly; choice leaf in tierces, 7½c; kegs, 8½c.

HOGS—Firm and higher; range at $3.75@4.10. Receipts, 3,106.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.76½; No. 1, $1.67; amber, $1.55. Corn dull and lower; 48½c. Oats steady at 36½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; good ordinary 16¾@17c; low middling, 18@18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; $6.00@9.00. Corn meal scarce and firm; $3.00. Corn firm; 51@52c. Oats active at 42@43c.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $26.00@28.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $20.25.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 4¾c; sides, 6¾@7c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, but unsettled; No. 1, $1.19½; No. 2, $1.10¾. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55. Corn unchanged at 57@58c. Barley quiet.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and very quiet. Superfine Western, $5.25@5.80; extras, $6.75@8.00. Wheat active; choice white, $2.00; fair to prime, $1.85@2.05; good to prime red, $1.90@2.00; common to fair, $1.65@1.85. Corn—Mixed Western dull; 61½c bid; 63c asked. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@46c; white, 46@48c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $15.50; bulk shoulders, $4.50; rib sides, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon—Only limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 5½@6c; rib sides, 8½@9c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c. Hams, new, 14½@15c. Lard, 7½c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; choice roll Western, 30c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer in this department, during the next 10 days, some

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

In VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, Ready-Made Dresses, in Cashmere, Sateen, Serges, Brocades, Silks, &c., &c. Also, some very handsome Cashmere Polonaise. These Garments are well adapted for useful and elegant

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

And are altogether the best assortment of this class of goods we have ever offered our customers at this season of the year.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

We desire to notify our customers that, having our Steam Breaker now complete and in running order, we are prepared to fill any orders in all the assorted sizes of Anthracite Coal, from under cover of sheds.

We are also able to offer a variety of Bituminous Coals, received by rail, for domestic and steam purposes.

Blossburg and Briar Hill Coals constantly on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

Offices, Indiana-st. and Twenty-second-st. Bridges.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

VELVETS.

Velvets.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

103 East Madison-st.,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 10, will offer at retail,

LYONS SILK VELVETS

At $7.50, $10, $12 and $15, a reduction of $3 to $5 per yard from last week's prices.

Also a full line of Velveteens in black and colors, in heavy and light weights, suitable for children's wear and gentlemen's dressing sacks, marked down from 50c to $1 per yard from former prices.

DRAP D'ETE in elegant cloth shades and black, just received; price, $1.25, sold elsewhere at $1.75 per yard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REDFIELD'S LEADING AMERICAN RAILWAY CASES.

New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.

The author, in carrying out the original plan of his work, has transferred the Cases upon Common and Passenger Carriers from the first volume to the second volume, which is chiefly occupied by those topics. Eight leading cases have been added to the first volume, together with some new notes, and the late cases to all the notes. The second volume is mainly devoted to Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! FOR THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF **"TO-DAY,"**

extra double number, profusely illustrated by the best artists. Unusual attractions, a variety of able and fascinating stories, sketches, poems, etc., by the following well-known authors:

EDMUND YATES, JOHN STOCKTON, T. S. ARTHUR, MAX ADELER, DIO LEWIS, CLIO STANLEY, CHRISTIAN REID, CHAS. MORRIS, JEAN INGELOW, ELLA F. MOSBY,

two superb cartoons by Sheppard and Brooke, engraved by Dalziel, of London, illustrating Christmas scenes, Dio Lewis' special department, including No. 1 of "Chats with Lovers," etc., etc., exquisitely illuminated cover by Long and Andrews, the whole forming a great combination of literary and artistic merit. Price ten cents. For sale everywhere. MACLEAN, STODDART & CO., Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Railroad Work and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st., and 509 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

A fine, humorous picture that tells its own story, to be given away to each customer by THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 110 West Washington-st. and 138 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

An interest in one of the strongest Insurance Agencies in the State of Iowa, doing an Insurance, Law, Loan, Collection, and Real Estate Business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address AGENT ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Falls Iowa.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS!

We are offering, at the same low rates as heretofore, all of the best and most desirable heavy and medium weight Flannels, in all colors; Shirting Flannels, Opera Flannels, Plain and Twilled Shaker Flannels, Heavy Domets, and Canton Flannels; White and Colored Blankets of extra, medium, and common grades, in all sizes; Crib Blankets, Black and Colored Beavers, and other heavy Coatings; Cloths and Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Cloakings, Plushes and Trimming Velvets, &c., &c., in our usual choice assortments, and all goods pertaining to housekeeping, at the lowest rates in this market for equal qualities.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

235 AND 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE **Hide & Leather Bank** OF CHICAGO,

Southwest Corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,

WITH A

Capital of $300,000,

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

And solicits a share of the patronage of the commercial public.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. DURAND, of Durand & Co.
O. H. MORSE, of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
WM. L. GREY, of Grey, Clark & Co.
J. J. BORLAND, of Blanchard, Borland & Co.
T. M. JONES, of Jones & Laughlin.
J. V. TAYLOR, Lumber Manufacturer.
C. F. GREY, of Grey, Marshall & Co.
H. C. TILLINGHAST, of H. C. Tillinghast & Co.
C. L. RAYMOND, of Raymond & Jones.
CHAS. F. GREY, President.
THOMAS L. FORREST, Cashier,
Late of Manufacturers' National Bank.

REPUBLIC Insurance Company IN BANKRUPTCY.

For the convenience of creditors in proving their claims I have prepared suitable blanks, which can be obtained at my office, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 20 Otis Block, where proofs will also be prepared without expense.

J. R. PAYSON, Provisional Assignee.

MUSICAL.

BURDETT ORGANS!

We beg to inform the admirers of these truly magnificent instruments, that we have now in stock a fine assortment of the most desirable styles, including specimens of the renowned

COMBINATION ORGANS,

In elegant, newly-designed Cases. The wholesale demand for these Instruments is now, as it always has been, largely in excess of the supply, but those now on hand have been retained expressly for our own Retail Holiday Trade.

LYON & HEALY,

GENERAL AGENTS,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

REMOVALS.

Howe's Scales

Removed to 60 State-st.

Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers.

A. M. GILBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. W. BENSON,

OFFICE, 62 WEST MADISON-ST.

Residence, 46 West Jackson-st.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

In susceptible cases cures are guaranteed by the use of our Radical Cure Truss. Call and have your case examined. All kind of Trusses carefully fitted.

MARSH & ROWLES, 83 Wabash-av.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Forest Hotel and Mfg. Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before it, will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh (11th) day of December, 1872, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of said Company, No. 150 LaSalle-st. (basement), in the city of Chicago.

ALEX. WHITE, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1872.

WANTED.

A LANDLORD WANTED

For the Geneva Hotel, just fitted up for that purpose. Please address the HOTEL COMMITTEE, Geneva, Ill., for terms, or come and see the premises.

Geneva, Dec. ...

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts., for work on Second Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The tendency toward an easier condition in the local money market, noted at the close of last week, is continued to-day. The deposits of a majority of the banks are increasing, and in a good many banks the aggregate of discounts has been reduced, showing that obligations are being more promptly paid. This alleviation of the stringency is to be attributed entirely to the heavy movement of hogs and cattle from here Eastward. There is, however, a good deal of commercial paper offered in the open market yet at 1¼ per cent per month.

The demand for New York exchange is large, and the price is firm at 60c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

BANKS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSIGNEES.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, on the 6th, in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, makes an important change in what has commonly been considered the position of a bank to whom bills of lading are forwarded to secure the acceptance of drafts drawn on consignees of merchandise. The decision, in fact, makes the bank responsible for the consignee to the shipper and drawer, and if the ruling here announced is sustained, must greatly complicate the business of drawing against shipments. The decision referred to was given for the plaintiffs in the case of suit brought to recover damages for negligence on the part of the defendants in giving up to the consignee the bills of lading of a lot of cotton upon acceptance by the consignees of a thirty days' draft, drawn against the shipment and attached to bills of lading and sent on to the defendants' bank for collection. The plaintiffs contended that it was the duty of the bank to keep the collateral until the draft was paid, and that by reason of giving up the bills of lading the plaintiffs lose their security, the consignees having failed before the expiration of the thirty days after accepting it.

In discussing the effect of this decision, some bankers hold that the only object in forwarding bills of lading to a bank, instead of direct to the consignee, is to secure the acceptance of the draft, drawn against the shipment, and that being done, they hold that the trust of the bank has been fulfilled. The presumption is that the draft is to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the goods, that in the case above mentioned this was acknowledged in the fact that the bill was drawn at thirty days' sight, which would give the time necessary to sell the cotton, and that to enable the consignee to sell, and with the proceeds meet his acceptance, the delivery of the cotton necessarily preceded the payment of the draft, and that this being a necessary preliminary, the bank should not be held responsible. The consignee was designated by the shipper, not by the bank, and the latter should not be responsible for the solvency of a factor in whose selection it had no voice. These, we say, are the views that bankers have generally entertained regarding a bank's responsibility in such cases, but the decision referred to changes this, and makes the bank the real consignee and commission merchant, and the nominal consignee its agent, for whose acts it must be responsible.

The law provides for the holding of goods in escrow, and this means of protection against the insolvency or dishonesty of the consignee is resorted to in many cases, though it greatly complicates the sale of goods and payment of drafts drawn against them. The decision of the Court would seem to place any bank to whom bills of lading may be forwarded in the position of bailee.

MONSTER BANK SCHEMES.

It seems that the "Great Consolidated Central Redemption United States National Bank," which it was proposed to start in New York last summer, by getting all the National Banks of the country to subscribe 1 per cent of their capital and making it their redeeming agent and master, has come to the surface again with Mr. Freeman Clarke as its figure-head. The four or five persons who met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, one day last summer, and called themselves a meeting of the National Bankers of the United States, are awaiting the action of Congress in regard to a bill giving them power to start the bank, and other banks power to subscribe to the capital stock of the bank to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of the capital stock of the bank so subscribing, and to appoint such bank their redeeming agent.

A counter scheme to this is that by Mr. Wheeler, of New York, which makes the monstrous proposition to establish a Government institution on the plan of the Bank of England, divided into a banking and an issue department, and both to be managed by the "Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States;" capital $100,000,000, to be taken by the National Banks, the central office to be in New York, and branch offices are to be established in the fifteen largest cities of the country. The proprietors are to choose the managers for all the offices. Section 6 provides that the corporation shall be divided into two departments—one for banking, and the other to consist of three Commissioners for each office, appointed respectively by the President, the Governor of the State, and the managers of the office. These Commissioners are to have authority to issue notes to the Banking Department, for which gold coin will be required as security, to one-fourth the amount of the first $200,000,000. The whole scheme is so extensive, and proposes such complete control of the financial interests and of the issue of currency, that if Secretary Boutwell had not just said in his report that the bankers and merchants of the country were to be distrusted, and proposed to take these very powers into his own hands, this proposed monster bank project would look like a burlesque on Freeman Clarke's scheme. The whole tenor of Mr. Boutwell's observations on banking and the currency are aimed at just this kind of centralization of financial power, and in conjunction with these projects shows the probability of a purpose and a powerful organization to accomplish it. In connection with the rapid consolidation of railroads into fewer and fewer hands, these proposals to practically consolidate all the National Banks of the country show how rapidly we are marching forward to that system of paternal government which assumes that no individual banker or merchant knows what he wants or how to take care of his own interests, and that, as Mr. Boutwell claims, they should be *distrusted*.

Mr. Clarke's great bank scheme contains a bait for the National Banks, in the proposal to remit the tax on deposits, as follows: There are now nineteen points of redemption where the reserves of country banks are kept. A bank in Peoria, for instance, will keep deposits and reserve in Chicago. The bank in Chicago will keep deposits and reserve in New York. Under the present law, the tax on deposits is ½ of 1 per cent. The same deposit, in the case above mentioned, pays tax three times—once at Chicago and again at New York. Mr. Clarke thinks the New York bank should pay the tax, and proposes that the protected redeeming agency, and not the [...] banks, shall bear that burden of taxation. It is proposed to start the bank as soon as a bill can be passed which Mr. Clarke now has before the Banking and Currency Committee which provides for the commencement of the redemption of legal tenders, with $100,000,000 in gold set aside for the purpose, the legal tenders so redeemed to be issued as fast as received if a demand comes from them. He proposes also that banks shall redeem their notes in legal tenders at par in New York, and at their counters if asked; that banks must hold their present amount of reserves in addition to the coin they may hold. He believes that the $100,000,000 of legal tenders in the bank reserves, and the Secretary of the Treasury having $100,000,000 in gold to take up that amount of legal tenders, the rush for coin would be stayed before the Secretary could pay out $20,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows that the total deposits at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $40,382,551.98; silver, $10,119,414.15; total deposits, $50,501,966.13. Deducting from this total the redeposits, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $46,417,-453.84.

For the same period the coinage was as follows: Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,006,415; value, $20,376,495; unparted and fine gold bars, $15,816,692.73; silver coin, number of pieces, 9,591,362; value, $3,029,834.05; silver bars, $10,391,945.32; nickel, copper, and bronze pieces, 3,635,500; value, $125,020; total number of pieces struck, 14,233,277; total value of coinage, $49,737,987.10.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117½	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	113	113¼
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	113⅛	113½
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	113⅜	113⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅝
10-40s	109⅝	109⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	110¼	110⅝
U. S. currency 6s	111¾	112
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & ad int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & ad int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & ad int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	108¾@110¼	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Centre st, bet Bissell and Fremont sts, n f, 25 ft, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, bet Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, e f, undivided ½ of 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Webster av, bet Larrabee and Hurlbut sts, s f, 25 ft, with cottage, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 25 to 29 in Bolivin's Subdivision of the n ½ n e ¼ n e ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $3,500.

Wood st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 28½x125 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,250.

Undivided ½ of n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec. 2, 39, 13, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $3,750.

North Wells st, s e corner of Indiana st, w f, 84 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $22,275.

Wood st, 340 1-12 ft s of Polk st, w f, 28½x125 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $1,200.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $580.

De Koven st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, [...] f, 25x103 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $1,500.

West Twenty-first st, 175 ft e of Hoyne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $750.

Walsh st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $1,025.

W ½ Lot 44, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Section 20, 39, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $600.

String st, bet Canalport av and Eighteenth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Dec 9; consideration, $2,325.

Sub-Lot 98 of Lot 199, Bronson's Addition, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $550.

Lot 97, of same, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $550.

Idaho st, s of and near West Polk st, e f, 33x125¾ ft, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 4, of north 74 of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, e of railroad, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 25, in Block 5, same Subdivision, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $500.

South Park av, 65x141 ft, in Lavinia & Co.'s Subdivision, in s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $9,000.

E ½ of s e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14 (80 acres), dated Dec. 5; consideration, $50,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,177	5,021	9,083	9,864
Wheat, bu	64,020	28,340	13,339	1,400
Corn, bu	50,258	110,015	6,990	14,636
Oats, bu	37,830	46,530	35,304	7,930
Rye, bu	5,224	4,041	750	8
Barley, bu	26,230	14,685	29,186	8,886
Grass seed, lbs	24,830	88,160	68,816	11,370
Flax seed, lbs	85,930	27,900	40,700	....
Broom corn, lbs	42,500	14,000	10,000	22,740
Cured meats, lbs	176,480	168,370	1915,470	1298,103
Beef, brls	....	65	174	686
Pork, brls	34	105	850	1,477
Lard, lbs	12,590	282,300	876,475	385,658
Tallow, lbs	26,191	48,405	20,880	....
Butter, lbs	58,836	53,178	83,560	9,849
Dressed hogs, No.	741	1,279	820	858
Live hogs, No.	20,493	19,364	2,681	2,837
Cattle, No.	903	606	816	516
Sheep, No.	388	275	....	....
Hides, lbs	232,720	132,688	276,486	102,190
Highwines, brls	487	523	1,203	....
Wool, lbs	161,120	29,113	274,069	2,367
Potatoes, bu	5,103	1,168	....	....
Lumber, m feet	535	350	1,086	901
Shingle, m	899	480	584	527
Lath, m	125	65	97	35
Salt, brls	3,910	....	1,823	4,971

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,883 bu wheat; 341 bu corn; 3,395 bu oats; 989 bu rye; 11,366 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 155 cars wheat; 132 cars corn; 35 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 63 cars barley. Total, 305 cars, or 154,000 bu.

The grain in the Galena Elevator, and in Armour, Dole & Co.'s is being weighed over, and account of receipts taken. The Illinois Central Elevator will also be gauged, but they have so much grain in store that the work will require more time than in some other cases. It is expected that returns will be received from all the grain warehouses in the city before Christmas, so that we can commence the new year with a clean record.

A writer to the Chicago *Evening Journal* complains because the commercial columns of THE TRIBUNE did not contain the announcement on Saturday last that Hough Bros. had taken out a license to run their new elevator. "Commission" must be very hard up for a complaint, as we noted the fact in our issue of Friday last. The news was *old* on Saturday. If "Commission" wants the statement to be stereotyped for his especial benefit he may look elsewhere. We suspect he does not tell what is really the matter with him.

There was a little more activity in produce circles to-day, and the leading articles were generally firmer; corn and wheat being quite strong, in the face of heavy receipts. There was a fair shipping demand all round, but the principal inquiry was speculative, and indicated a little more pecuniary ease than has existed for some time past, though money is still quoted tight. The more pleasant weather may have had something to do with the more confident feeling on the part of buyers. Groceries were reported quiet, with prices generally easy; the only notable exception being coffees, in which there is still an upward tendency. Sugars are weak and unsettled. Syrups, teas, soaps, and most other goods in the list were selling at a slight concession from the quoted prices. The dry goods trade was moderately active and strong, both cotton and woollen fabrics being held with decided firmness at the quotations. In the butter market fair activity was witnessed, and former rates were fully sustained. Choice qualities suitable for the table were quickly disposed of at 26@28c—chiefly to local consumers. Cheese remains dull. Coal was fairly active at $12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. The hide and leather market were fairly active and firm. Hay was unchanged in price, though prairie was rather easier, under liberal receipts. In the oil market no decided change was visible. Lard oil was again weak and unsettled. Carbon, whale, and turpentine remain firm. Trade at the lumber yards continues fair, prices ruling steady at the range noted for the past six weeks. Lime, cement, stucco, etc., were in light request at previous prices. Common brick was quite at $11.00 per m. It is offered at $9.50 per m for spring delivery. There was a fair inquiry for pork barrels and lard tierces, with abundant offerings. Prices are ranging higher; tierces sold to-day at $1.95. Iron, tin, copper, nails, etc., continue in moderate request at present quotations. Salt was fairly active and firm at $2.40 for coarse and fine grades. Wool was rather quiet; present prices are held quite firmly, but manufacturers are purchasing only for immediate necessities. Hops were in very fair demand and firmer. Seeds were in some request, sales of timothy being made at $2.90@3.15 for fair to choice seed, clover at $4.95@5.10. Flax was quotable at $1.65. The supply of timothy is reported to be from [...]@12,000 bags. Potatoes [were] firmer, 76c being paid for choice lots on track, and 80c delivered. Poultry was rather quiet, only choice lots being wanted. Prices were about the same as those [of last] week. Game was in very fair demand; prairie chickens were a trifle firmer. Venison was in large supply. Green fruits were in light request at previous prices.

Highwines were rather less active, but steady at Saturday's quotations; sales being made of 200 brls at 88½c per gal.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, and 5@15c per 100 lbs higher than on Saturday, owing to scarcity of offerings. The market ranged chiefly at $4.37½@4.50, with the bulk of sales at $4.50, and closed firm with the outside bid for good smooth lots. Sales were reported of 434 head at $4.50; 300 head at $4.45; 50 head at $4.37½; and 12 poor at $4.00. The demand was chiefly for light.

Provisions were more active, with a somewhat firmer feeling, in sympathy with the stronger tone in live hogs reported from the Stock Yards. There was no decided advance, but packers seemed to be less anxious to sell at Saturday's quotations, and buyers were more willing to take hold. Mess pork was quoted steady. Lard and meats a shade firmer, especially for future delivery. There is no news in provision circles other than a confirmation of the rumor we noted several days ago, that a great deal of the pork sent out from this city by the combination, to Canada and the South, is musty, probably in consequence of being handled extensively in the hot sun last summer. It is reported that one of the two parties to the combination has sold out his interest at a heavy loss. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old nominal; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.50@11.60; do seller January, $11.50; do seller February, $11.62½; do seller March, $11.75@11.87½; do seller April, $12.00; prime mess $10.50@10.75. Lard cash, 7c for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, 7⅛c; do seller February, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller March, 7½@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@10c, and green hams at 7¼@7½c for 15-lb averages, and 6¾@7c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3½c for shoulders; 5½c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5¾@5⅞c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¼@6⅜c for short clear; 8½@8⅝c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.50@30.00. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5⅜@6½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $11.65; 70 brls do at $11.50; 250 brls do seller January at $11.50; 500 brls prime mess at $10.75; 2,250 tcs lard, part country, at 7c; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.10; 50 boxes light short ribs at 6½c; 425 boxes short clear at 6⅝c; 250 boxes do seller January, on private terms; 20 boxes long hams at 8¾c; 13,500 pcs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs and 2,500 pcs do at 6½c; 20 pkgs country tallow at 7½c; 120 tcs yellow grease at 5⅜c.

Henry Millward & Co. quote: Through freight to Liverpool by Great Trunk Railroad and Allan Line of steamers from Portland, 85c ₱ 100 lbs; by Boston and Cunard Line of steamers thence, 90c ₱ 100 lbs; by New York, $1.06@1.12 ₱ 100 lbs; to London, $1.20 ₱ 100 lbs; to Glasgow, 97c on bacon and lard, 94½c on beef, 98c on pork, 91½c on tallow and oil cake; to Bremen, $1.25; to Hull, $1.15 ₱ 100 lbs, all gold. Freights on fourth class to Boston, 70c; to New York, 65c; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 60c ₱ 100 lbs.

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, say:

The advices from other points are far from being satisfactory. At Liverpool, old meats are dull and lower; new are taken only in small quantities, with evident apprehension of lower prices. On the Continent, trade is scarcely better, and consumers contend that a lower average of prices must prevail or consumption will fall off. In our own markets the prospect is less encouraging, declines follow declines as the days roll on, and stocks accumulate without the remotest chance of present relief—nobody wants to buy; every one is anxious to sell; as a matter of course, even the highest markets are brought to a stand-still, whilst the smaller ones are reduced to mere retail transactions. This is especially the case at large points, save in the interior of the Southern States, and at places in direct connection with them; whilst at the great producing points of the West, the markets are still further embarrassed by large receipts of hogs, their receding value, and the anxiety of parties holding contracts, December to January delivery, to force off their stuff and make a present loss in preference to a future one. Lard costing 8@8½c and 8¾c cash, can be bought at anything over 7c, and is reported to have been sold at that price, which, though nominal, is the full outside one for December to January deliveries.

Within the week there has been some trickery, both East and West, to get up a show of activity in provisions, with the hope of manipulating prices; but the efforts, though apparently showing a strong reactionary feeling, failed, and the markets have relapsed into even greater inactive dulness. Almost simultaneously there were heavy shipments, principally old pork, from the lakes, and large reported sales in the East for export; but as soon as the movements were made, there was a comparative stoppage, and the exports from Nov. 1 to 26, in New York, and to 23d, from other places, as compared with those from the 1st to the 30th of November, 1871, show for

	1872-3. Lbs.	1871-2. Lbs.
Meats	13,548,148	16,939,037
Lard	16,242,512	15,324,465

being an increase of less than a million in lard, but a falling off of near three and a half millions in meats, and proving pretty clearly that, though prices are lower than last year, they are still too high, and must be reduced, or stocks will remain at home, where they will become unmanageable, and probably result in a series of losses which no commercial skill can avoid.

Flour was very quiet, the aggregate of sales being less than that of any day for several weeks past. The market was firm, in sympathy with wheat, especially as stocks are small and dealers are offering but little. Buyers were few, some holding off till the market is better supplied. Bran was again strong. Sales were reported of 40 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls on private terms; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $8.00; 150 brls do at $7.75; 11 brls do at $7.50. Total, 621 brls. Also, 70 tons bran at $12.00, on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@4.50
Rye flour	3.60@4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@8.00
Bran	11.75@12.00
Middlings	12.50@13.50
Cornmeal, kiln-dried	2.10@2.55

Wheat was only moderately active, but quite strong, at an average advance of 1@1½c on the prices of Saturday; though the reported receipts were large. The trading was more largely for next month's delivery than for several days past, and seemed to be largely the effect of the exercise of "home talent," as on Saturday, as the reported strength in New York was not more than sufficient to counterbalance the fact of 64,000 bu received against small shipments. There is undoubtedly more money waiting investment in wheat than for some time past, the capitalists having let it severely alone for several weeks till now, and our limited stock has recently been boosted along from one option to another, every operator aiming to carry as little as possible. Now there is more willingness to invest, and a consequent advance in prices, especially as the short interest is anxious to cover whenever the longs take hold. We note that the New York despatches quote a difference of 7@8c per bu between Chicago and Milwaukee wheat, the discrimination being in favor of the latter. This shows what kind of stuff is offered on the seaboard as Chicago No. 2, and may suggest to some that it is foolish to talk about preserving the integrity of our grades here if shippers can mix at their own sweet will when they take the grain out of store. The real difficulty is that the people in New York do not know Chicago No. 2 when they see it, and it would seem that they have very little chance of seeing it unless they come out West. There is not 7@8c per bu difference in the value of No. 2 spring in this section, though we admit that the inspection at the different elevators is not always uniform. Seller January opened at $1.12⅝, advanced to $1.13½, fell to $1.12⅜, and advanced to $1.14 at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.11⅝@1.13, closing at the outside. Seller February sold at $1.14¼@1.15. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.20; No. 3 do at $1.01@1.03, and rejected do at 91@93c, according to location, the inside for receipts in North Side houses. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12⅛; 13,800 bu do at $1.12¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.12⅜; 45,800 bu do at $1.12; 5,000 bu do at $1.11⅝; 11,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.03; 1,600 bu do at $1.02; 2,000 bu do at $1.01½; 800 bu rejected spring at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 400 do at 92c; 3,600 bu do at 91c. Total, 111,200 bu.

Corn was active, principally in options, and firm at an average advance of ½c on the quotations of Saturday, being reported strong in New York. The demand was almost exclusively for next month's delivery, and largely from the shorts, but cash lots were firm, in sympathy, though not much inquired for. The receipts were rather large (50,850 bu), but all the offerings were freely taken. Seller January opened at 31½c, and closed firm at 31⅞c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at the outside. Rejected was steady at 29c. Summer options were nominal at [...] seller May, and 36c seller [...]. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 [...] bu No. 2 at [...]; [...] bu do at 31⅛c; 43,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 3,200 bu car (part 31c; 2,400 bu rejected [...] bu do at 33c. Total, [...] to arrive) at 3[...] 70,600 [...]

[Oats] were in fair request, and steady at about the same rates as at the close of the market on Saturday, though reported dull and heavy in New York, while our receipts were larger than the recent average. Seller the month, or seller January, or cash No. 2 sold at 25¼@25½c, all closing at 25⅜c. Seller February was quiet at 25¾@26c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 25½c; 10,200 bu do at 25⅜c; 9,800 bu do at 25¼c; 600 bu rejected at 23½c; 1,800 bu do at 23c; 2,400 bu white (by sample) at 32c; 150 bu do at 30c. Total, 39,950.

Rye was quiet and steady, at Saturday's quotations, the only sales reported being of 2,000 bu No. 2, gilt edged receipts, at 60½c. Rejected was nominal at 55½@56c.

Barley was dull and ½@¾c lower. There was a fair demand for car lots in Armour, Dole & Co.'s houses, at 64@65c for No. 2, and 53c for No. 3, but little wanted elsewhere. The general market was 60@60½c for regular No. 2. or seller the month, 60½@61c for car lots of No. 2, 61c for do seller January, and 50@50½c for No. 3, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; 2,400 bu do at 61c; 1,200 bu do at 60⅞c; 4,800 bu do at 60½c; 5,000 bu do at 60¼c; 5,000 bu do at 60c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 53c; 3,600 bu do at 50½c; 2,000 bu do at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 41c; 1,000 bu, by sample, at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 53c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 31,000 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

Stock of wheat in San Francisco, 2,000,000 sacks, 100 lbs each.

There were in transit for the United Kingdom on the 16th of November, 1872, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 358 cargoes of wheat and 105 cargoes of corn, against 332 cargoes of wheat and 76 cargoes of corn the corresponding week in 1871, and 527 cargoes of wheat and 171 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870. There are included in the amount of wheat as above 97 cargoes from San Francisco, averaging 47,000 bu each, and 261 cargoes of wheat from all other ports, averaging about 24,000 bu each, making the amount in transit Nov. 16, 1872, equal to 10,823,000 bu.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles Nov. 16, '72, was 6,935 metrical quarters. The arrivals of wheat at Marseilles for the [...] days ended Nov. 16, '72, were 28,000 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs each, avoirdupois.

The exports from Cronstadt from the opening of navigation to Nov. 12, '72, have been: Wheat, 569,078 qrs; barley, 1,648 qrs; rye, 544,474 qrs; oats, 406,282 qrs; linseed, 469,522 qrs; linseed cake, 3,677 tons, against the corresponding period in 1871: Wheat, 934,915 qrs; barley, 27,-237 qrs; rye, 520,128 qrs; oats, 1,105,686 qrs; linseed, 549,216 qrs.

Stocks of grain in Liverpool:

	1872. Nov. 1.	1871. Nov. 1.
Flour, brls and sacks	124,100	135,142
Meal, brls and sacks	12,012	8,798
Wheat, qrs	513,431	455,984
Corn, qrs	152,491	66,373
Oats, qrs	15,915	11,045
Barley, qrs	6,452	3,038
Rye, qrs	....	....
Peas, qrs	5,438	5,471
Beans, qrs	53,101	20,229
Malt, qrs	1,345	2,036
Total, qrs	750,579	569,976

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	4,424,466	5,006,033	5,358,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	37,706,[illegible]	47,432,[illegible]	45,965,165	49,126,611
Corn, bu	49,721,711	54,905,[illegible]	27,922,[illegible]	31,917,670
Oats, bu	[illegible]	22,[illegible]	18,410,[illegible]	16,087,416
Barley, bu	7,241,600	5,158,611	5,102,386	2,521,717
Rye, bu	1,717,239	1,607,236	1,541,422	1,680,350
Total bu	130,382,[illegible]	132,454,128	99,042,654	101,753,886

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.*
Flour, brls	4,289,648	4,230,416	3,999,815	4,[illegible]
Wheat, bu	30,101,445	35,809,517	27,542,492	34,146,290
Corn, bu	66,017,891	48,785,304	20,976,[illegible]	21,454,041
Oats, bu	18,264,208	16,532,542	11,777,296	9,892,681
Barley, bu	5,447,919	3,237,498	2,960,877	458,678
Rye, bu	1,180,230	1,361,373	1,565,373	868,235
Total bu	120,971,670	125,727,233	74,824,174	68,789,917

*St. Louis and Duluth not included.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 23, 1872:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	74,878	1064,304	1277,154	129,829	442,667
Boston	38,250	4,790	86,000	11,485	14,210
Portland	13,300	19,034	770	1,320	920
Montreal	*21,045	43,419	....	....	11,543
Philadelphia	17,045	88,000	55,800	50,100	27,500
Baltimore	20,084	33,800	176,000	12,300	....
New Orleans	26,597	....	56,135	20,822	....
Total	211,189	1,253,947	1,601,859	225,856	496,840
Wk Nov 23	276,897	1,219,296	1,321,213	440,971	314,088
Wk Nov 16	255,065	1,377,537	1,334,818	402,999	394,230
Wk Nov. 9	251,037	1,174,324	742,833	415,335	298,851
Wk Nov. 2	283,033	1,188,899	942,137	507,914	356,516
Wk Dec. 2, 1871	240,580	1,401,913	1,226,658	923,017	587,423

And from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,093,501	8,633,840
Wheat, bu	23,278,760	41,321,492
Corn, bu	69,832,914	41,408,907
Oats, bu	20,945,983	20,711,778
Barley, bu	4,584,337	3,575,635
Rye, bu	534,078	1,384,079
Total grain, bu	119,276,222	108,371,791

Eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Cleveland, for the week ended Nov. 30, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar., bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo	25,630	236,310	128,030	18,200	150,654	....
Oswego	....	14,070	....	....	....	....
Port Col'e	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdens'g	3,600	25,000	24,950	500	....	....
Erie	2,322	60,250	....	....	....	....
Pt. Huron	221	19,543	9,087	21,637	....	....
Collingw'd	....	....	16,189	....	....	....
St. Cath'es	....	18,224	....	....	....	....
Bellville	....	....	14,900	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	11,800	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
Montreal	....	....	13,500	....	....	....
Other po'ts	1,113	51,852	3,945	22,066	....	....
By R. R.	70,018	200,029	118,000	156,801	64,775	6,606
Total	102,127	795,908	393,378	220,234	215,429	6,606
Prev. w'k	123,073	1074,623	711,290	270,988	163,581	12,710
Cr. w'k '71	87,297	148,430	1029,612	229,713	77,876	....
Cr. w'k '70	127,884	192,377	588,261	161,760	[illegible]	....
Cr. w'k '69	83,485	110,654	50,422	149,280	29,891	6,761

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on lakes, rail, and New York canals, was, Nov. 30, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,199,857	5,345,283	1,735,083	639,312
Albany	9,000	60,000	101,000	535,200
Buffalo	617,383	350,000	51,900	331,000
*Chicago	469,284	591,739	638,107	246,438
Milwaukee	131,000	55,000	117,000	55,000
Duluth	69,443	....	....	....
Toledo, 25th	[illegible]	201,916	[illegible]	12,091
Detroit, 28th	110,305	17,594	44,474	62,781
*Oswego	250,000	200,000	....	75,000
St. Louis	481,111	178,363	129,157	144,865
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	32,622	7,250	....	[illegible]
Montreal	233,300	[illegible]	65,748	....
Philadelphia	85,000	173,000	65,000	[illegible]
Baltimore	210,000	311,735	80,000	....
Rail shipments	200,629	118,000	111,801	64,775
Lake shipments	595,279	274,378	156,501	....
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	....	....	22,433	....
Total—Nov. 30, '72	5,089,155	8,347,400	3,729,268	2,489,835
Nov. 23, '72	5,089,412	9,199,272	3,729,682	2,132,772
Nov. 16, '72	5,895,774	10,425,892	4,380,215	2,989,645
Nov. 9, '72	6,004,889	10,988,574	4,721,153	3,119,602
Nov. 2, '72	7,453,804	12,295,317	4,881,298	2,238,819
Dec. 2, '71	[illegible]	5,881,[illegible]	6,014,870	[illegible]

* Estimated.

DRY GOODS.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of November.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Mnfrs. of wool	$1,490,077	$1,081,079	$888,547
Mnfrs. of cotton	1,055,620	934,569	665,611
Mnfrs. of silk	2,432,821	1,608,396	836,398
Mnfrs. of flax	867,962	1,055,803	636,180
Miscel. dry goods	641,822	831,082	544,804
Total	$6,488,302	$5,510,864	$3,561,540

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Manfrs. of wool	$568,583	$754,765	$1,063,072
Manfrs. of cotton	269,713	232,229	322,539
Manfrs. of silk	337,368	454,862	488,216
Manfrs. of flax	352,686	239,737	449,825
Miscel. dry goods	123,799	122,421	116,863
Total withdrawn from warehouse	$1,652,124	$1,804,108	$2,420,515
Add ent. for con	$6,488,302	5,510,864	3,561,540
Tot'l thrown on m'rk't	$8,140,426	$7,414,972	$5,982,055

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Manfs. of wool	$941,600	$925,320	$780,684
Manfs. of cotton	344,709	422,156	311,[illegible]
Manfs. of silk	631,633	434,614	36,979
Manfs. of flax	497,055	497,938	87,408
Miscel. dry goods	83,919	136,[illegible]	....
Total ent. for wareh	$1,468,9[illegible]	2,466,645	$2,088,353
Add ent. for con	6,4[illegible]	5,510,864	3,561,540
Tot. ent. at port	$8,957,238	$7,977,509	$5,649,893

The total [...] January 1 is nearly five millions [...] corresponding figures for [...] But the turn has been quite sudden, [...] current month may make a further reduction from the previous gain, leaving the total for the calendar year about the same as last.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅛@1c higher; No. 2 spring sold at $1.13¾@1.14 seller the month, and $1.14¾@1.14⅞ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 31⅝c seller the month, and 31⅞c seller January. Other grains and provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and firmer; 94 per cent now quotable at $1.77@1.83.

BROOM CORN—There was some inquiry among Eastern and local dealers, but as a rule the market is quiet. Dealers anticipate a more active trade next month. Prices underwent no important changes. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@6½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. The offerings of common beans are large, but hand-picked navies are scarce. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair, $1.65@1.75; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was some inquiry for brick, lime, cement, etc., for the completion of buildings already under way, but as a rule the demand was light. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x16	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	25.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Firmness still prevails in this market, the quoted prices being fully sustained for all descriptions. The demand continues good, but is still centered on the better grades, medium and low grades being to a greater or less extent neglected. Shippers and local buyers were exacting at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags, though but little inquired for, are being held with decided firmness, the high price of the raw material and the late advance at the mills imparting a confident feeling to holders. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with some inquiry at former rates. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Met with a good inquiry, and ruled steady at former quotations. We repeat:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.[illegible]
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry with abundant offerings. Prices for packer's goods are higher, sales being made at $1.60 for pork barrels and $1.95 for lard tierces. We now quote: Pork brls $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.85@1.95; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $26.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 6@8c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₱ m. Sales include 500 pork barrels at $1.60, 1,500 lard tierces at $1.95.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—There was a moderate demand for pears and grapes at previous prices. We quote: East Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25; winter Nellis at $3.00@3.75; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay 25c; Muscat 20c.

CHEESE—Dulness still prevails in this market, and orders are still being filled at a concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 12@13½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—No change of importance was developed in this market. The demand continues good, both for hard and soft coal, and prices are uniformly firm. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepare, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

EGGS—Were in light demand. Fresh eggs are not coming in very freely and many dealers are holding their supplies firmly at 30c. Sales were made at 27@28c. Pickled and limed are quite plenty and quotable at 20@23c. Sales include 10 brls in shipping order at 29c; 35 cases at 28c; 1,250 doz at 27c; 450 doz at 26c; 15 cases pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in very fair demand, the receipts are fair and prices continue to range as follows: Prime live geese at 65@66c from first hands. Jobbing price, 72@75c for assorted feathers; mixed at 25@50; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Business was reported quiet with prices steady and unchanged. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1, bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair degree of activity characterized the market for raisins, currants, prunes, and figs, but other goods in the list met with only a moderate inquiry. Prices were generally firm. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 10½@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 26@28c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—There was some inquiry from shippers and local dealers, with the market fairly supplied. Prairie chickens are a trifle firmer. Rabbits and venison are very plenty. Sales include 18 doz prairie chickens (trapped) at $4.62½; 24 doz do at $4.50; 20 doz poor at $4.00; 50 doz quail at $1.50; 10 doz do at $1.40; 44 doz in bad condition at $1.00; 11 doz partridges at $4.50@4.75; 5 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 20 doz rabbits at $1.50@2.00; 4 carcasses venison at 8c; 20 buffalo hams at 6@8c per lb.

GROCERIES—Nothing new was noted in the grocery market. Only a moderate amount of trading was done, either in staple or fancy goods, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. Coffees are firmly held at full rates, but most goods in the list may be bought at a slight concession from the quotations:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23½@23½c, do, prime, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12½c; do No. 2, 12¾@12½c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c; [...], 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; la[...]

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet [...] unchanged; the cold weather interrupts the [...]ment. Apples sell from store at $3.00@4.00; cranberries at $10.00@11.50. Sales include 1 car [...] apples, mostly Penick's, at [...]; [g]ood at $3.25@3.50; 45 brls at $3.75; $3.50 del; 1 car do in small lots at $3.25@3.50; 95 brls @4.00; [...] 3.15; 40 brls do at $3.00; 45 brls cultivated do [cranbe]rries at $10.00@11.50; 70 brls wild do at $7.50.

HAY—There is still a short supply of pressed timothy, and the little arriving from day to day is readily taken at the quoted prices. Prairie hay is more plenty and the market is weak at the recent decline. Wholesale dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was fairly active at unchanged prices. Eastern tanners were the principal operators. We quote: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in fair demand and quite firm at the recent advance. We quote Eastern at 35@40c; genuine Wisconsin, 35c; common to medium, 25@28c. From Emmet Well's weekly circular we take the following: "We have to report continued activity in the trade. Advices by cable received yesterday from London report a large business doing in that market at an advance of from 7s to 10s per cwt; our own market, in sympathy, has improved two to three cents per lb, with a fair prospect that 50c will be obtainable for choice new hops before the close of the week. The domestic receipts, though much heavier than they were last year this time, find ready acceptance on arrival; consequently there is no accumulation of stocks. The arrival of 1,600 pockets of foreign hops during the last fortnight has been no more than sufficient to supply the wants of the trade, and while these weekly importations do not materially increase, our market is likely to continue healthy for some time to come. An important feature of the week is another large shipment of old hops from this market to London; 800 bales went out by the steamer Holland. It must be a matter of no little surprise to our friends in Europe to see such large shipments from America, knowing, as they do, that we are largely dependent upon them for supplies of new to meet the deficiency in our own crop; it may be explained, however, by the fact that our brewers have never acquired the habit of using old hops to the extent that English brewers do, and nothing probably would induce them to use them, except in a small way, by mixing with new, unless actually driven to it by a complete exhaustion of the stock of new hops; thus it is that the heavy advance in the price of new has had so little effect upon the price of olds. The stock of old hops in this market is now reduced to 19,000 bales, being a reduction of 6,000 bales since the middle of September last; a very large proportion of the stock on hand is of low grade, and almost wholly unfit for brewing purposes. The markets in the interior are all reported firm, with a tendency to higher prices."

HONEY—The offerings of choice comb continue light. Strained honey is plenty and dull. We quote choice white comb in small cases at 28@30c; fair grades, 20@25c; strained, 12½@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—The amount of business transacted in this department continues very satisfactory to dealers, the recent decline in iron being sustained. We quote:

Flat iron	5	@5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@5	2-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		per lb
Prussia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		rates

LEATHER—Dealers reported a good business doing, and evinced a firm feeling. No change was noted in prices, which range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$38@40
Country harness	35@37
Line, city, ₱ lb	41@43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@27
Country upper, No. 1	24@26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, light	35@38
Rough upper, heavy	33@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@35
"B. A." sole	30@32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@80
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

LEMONS—Were quiet and steady at previous prices. The average demand for oranges prevailed, with ample offerings. We continue to quote: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.50; Malagas at $6.50@7.00; oranges at $10.00@12.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The usual amount of business at this season was transacted, the following being the prices now current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in very fair inquiry for this season. The market is steady at the decline noted last week. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $5.75 rates net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in light demand at the annexed prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$18@19
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16@17
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	20@23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6.25
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.00@7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	6.50@7.00

OILS—Lard oil continues weak, with a declining tendency. Other oils were comparatively steady. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 63c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Are in very good demand and firmer for car loads, very few sound lots being offered. Choice varieties sold at 70@76c on track, and 80c delivered. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 80c delivered; 1 car at 76c; 2 cars at 70c on track; 150 bu from store at 90c; 600 bu do at 80@85c.

POULTRY—There was some inquiry for choice chickens and turkeys, but as usual on Mondays, trade was rather light. The supply is liberal, and prices are about the same as those of last week. Chickens quotable at $2.00@3.25; turkeys at 8@12½c; sales include 1,200 lbs choice turkeys at 12@12½c; 1,500 lbs do at 11c; 400 lbs do at 10c; 140 lbs at 8c; 20 doz extra choice chickens at $3.25@3.50; 70 doz good at $2.50@3.00; 25 doz do at $2.00; 25 doz poor at $1.00@1.50; 10 doz ducks, dressed, at $4.00@4.50; 10 doz do at $3.00; 11 doz geese at $8.00@9.50.

SALT—Under a fair demand and light supply the market rules firm. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in tolerably fair demand, prices exhibiting no variation. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
3-16	2x6 by 6x8	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x16	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x8	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—There was a fair inquiry for the season for timothy and clover, with rather more seed offered. Sales of fair to choice timothy were made at $2.90@3.15; prime held at [...]; clover seed at $4.95@5.10 for ordinary; $5.30 for fair mammoth. Flax quotable [...]1.65; Hungarian, 85c. Sales were reported [...] bags nearly prime timothy at $3.15; 12 bags do [...]2.90; 5 bags prime clover at $5.10; 10 bags do good at $5.00; 63 bags do at $4.95; 84 bags flax at $1.65.

TEAS—Trading in this department was on a somewhat limited scale, and the prevalent feeling was rather easy, more particularly so for colongs, in which there has recently been a decline at the East. We make no change in our quotations, but they are being freely shaded on anything like fair orders. Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—In the tobacco market a fair amount of trading was done, and former prices were generally being realized. Fine goods may be quoted firm. Following are the ruling rates:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following quotations. Stocks are unusually light for this season of the year, and under an active demand prices would advance: Beach, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was no change in the condition of this market. There was some inquiry from manufacturers for immediate consumption, but the general demand is very light, few having confidence in the idea that prices will range higher or even the present rates be very long sustained. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	43@48c
Extra, pulled	43@50c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.

AT THE YARDS—Business was still of an average character at the yards to-day. Buyers, as usual, were in fair attendance, and the movement was chiefly in building material, on interior account. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	16.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ₱ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]
A or Star	$1.[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [...] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Business in hardwood [...] walnut and ash flooring being chiefly [...] six-inch grooved and matched flooring [...] with liberal sales. We again quote:

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]
Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

The receipts and shipments for the [...] hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, [were] as follows:

	Receipts.
Lumber, m	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

CATTLE—Received, 2,302. Trading in this department of the market was of a limited character, and scarcely enough was accomplished in the way of sales to indicate any change in values. A few car loads were taken on New York and Albany account, and city butchers and feeders purchased a few small lots, but the number thus disposed of did not perceptibly diminish the supply, which, including the stale stock, amounted to some 4,000 head. The market closed dull, with pens full.

HOGS—The market opened active and firm, and continued so throughout. During the forenoon there was no appreciable change in prices, but as the day advanced the competition became more spirited, and prices crept up a little, late sales being effected at an appreciation of 5@10c, as compared with Saturday's rates. Sales were reported at $3.60@4.05,—chiefly at [...] 3.90. The receipts were not large (16,331 [...] rived since Saturday) and about everything [...] the market closing firm at $3.70@4.00 for common to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	199	$3.80	53	279	$3.70
30	280	3.70	66	226	3.65
41	256	3.70	63	248	3.70
67	270	3.75	43	234	3.65
118	236	3.80	64	239	3.95
64	250	3.75	56	256	3.75
49	349	3.85	54	288	3.75
86	354	3.85	59	212	3.70
56	276	3.80	68	230	3.75
52	278	3.75	146	260	3.73
50	289	4.00	112	276	3.75
60	257	3.75	48	320	3.75
94	282	3.80	93	332	3.80
200	256	3.75	49	309	3.75
278	224	3.65	41	304	3.80
41	364	3.80	36	292	3.65
154	266	3.75	95	315	3.72½
45	346	3.85	55	309	3.80
45	400	4.00	46	302	3.70
40	391	4.00	46	407	3.90

SHEEP—Received, 540. Nothing was [...] in the sheep market, and values remain nominally unchanged at $3.00@3.50 for poor, $3.75@4.25 for medium; and at $4.50@[...] good to choice.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 1.—There was an [...] market this week, though prices are a shade off [...] last week's rates. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to upward of 600 boxes, and sales were made [...]@13½c, according to quality, the bulk going at [...] 13c. Factories were well represented, the offerings aggregating some 5,000 boxes, about 4,000 of which changed hands. We give leading transactions as follows: J. D. Ives, 13⅝c; Hasc[...], 13½c; [...]town, 13⅝c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c; [...]derson Association, 13½c; Empire, 13⅝c; D[...] 13⅝c; Cold Creek, 13⅝c; Cayadutta, 13½c; [...] 13⅝c; Little Falls Central, 13½c; Turner's [...] 13⅝c; St. Johnsville, 13½c; Smith & Co., [...] Shell's Bush, 13½c; Norway Association, [...] Nichols, 13½c; Newport, 13⅝c; Middleville, [...] Manheim Turnpike, 13½c; Manheim, 13⅝c.

There was a large delivery of butter, which [...] 30@33c, the last figure being paid for only a few tubs.

At the Utica market the sales amounted to 1,200 boxes, the prices ranging from 13@[...]. Considerable cheese was sent forward on [...]

The exports of cheese from Jan. 1 to Dec. [...] amount to 1,174,000 boxes, or about [...] the same time in 1871. Counting the [...] which is probably rather more than the [...] exports this year will figure up 70,000,000 [...]

The weather this week has been cool, with a [...] of snow, sufficient to make good sledding.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr E. M. Davison, Erie, 530 tons coal.
Schr Hubbard, Elk Rapids, 200 m lumber, [...] wood.
Prop Oconto, Menominee, 500 m lath and [...]
Schr St. Lawrence, Erie, 340 tons coal.
Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, South Haven, 96 cds wood.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Erie, 637 tons coal.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 59 m lumber, [...] m shingle bolts.

CLEARED.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, 350 dry hides, [...]

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

[...]e Granada struck a rock a[...] [C]olborne.

—The steam barge Bay City is to [...] new boiler at Detroit.

—The barge Waurecan, laden with [...] frozen in at Sandusky.

—A special despatch to the Detroit Free Press, dated Mackinac, Dec. 6, says: The [...] Barney Gallagher left Sault Ste. Marie on [...] day the 3d inst. There is now frozen in [...] canal the propellers Cuyahoga, Pearless, [...] Lewis, Japan, Arizona, and John A. Dix. [...] latter lost her two barges near Whitefish [...] The crews, it is supposed, were all drowned. [...] Atlantic and St. Paul are at Sailors' Encampment. The Norman, Trudell, and Manitoba are above the canal. The China left the [...] the canal on the 1st inst. for Marquette [...] Island with the crews of all the vessels on [...] The schooners Cambridge, Escanaba, and [...] eight others are safely frozen up. The [...] Rescue is at work on the Homer. The weather is not favorable. The thermometer [...] 80°.

The winter quarters of a large number of prominent vessels of different ports are given:

Port Colborne—In the Canal—Schooners [...] Jack, Russian, A. Mosher, W. J. Whaling, [...] sack, Belle, F. J. King, J. Bigler, C. G. [...] Libbie Nau; bark Mary Jane; schooners [...] Lewis, Montauk, Maggie McRae, Regulator, L. Collins, St. Lawrence, New Dominion, Port Rowan, Onward, Ayr, Queen of the Lakes, Olive Branch, E. H. [...]ford, Jane Ralston, Geo. C. Finney, [...] Side, E. A. Dunham, Trenton, [...] Simms, Thomas Martin, J. Webber; bark [...]bria; schrs Thomas Parsons, Telegraph, [...]da, G. D. Norris, Granda, Sweepstakes, [...] Hungerford, Argo, Mariner, Sasco, Red [...] H. Fitzhugh, Amaranth, R. J. Gibbs, [...] Arabia. The following vessels are laid up [...] harbor: Schrs Wacousta, Amoskeag, [...] Southampton, J. R. Bentley, White Cloud, [...]ticello, John Wesley, Margaret Muir, [...] Breden; schrs Melrose, Guiding Star, [...] Gilmore, Jane McLeod.

Sandusky—Steamers Reindeer, Evening [...] Ottawa, Germania, Philip Walter, [...] Pinousville, Golden Eagle, and Jane, of Sandusky; B. F. Ferris, of Catawba Island; General Grant, of Plaster Bed. Propellers [...] Orontes, and Yosemite, of Sandusky; [...] Mystic and General Lyon, of Sandusky; [...] B. B. Icaman, of Sandusky; [...] troit; J. A. Hanlon, of Saginaw, [...] Provost, Mary Larned, Mary Ellen, Mary [...] Mary Jane 2d, Oak Valley, of Sandusky; [...] Amsden, Milan, Idaho, of Port Huron; [...]naw, of Cleveland. Scows German, [...] River; Industry, of Detroit; Frank T. C[...] of Monroe, Mich.

Port Huron—The bark Parana is at this port where she will remain during the winter. The Elizabeth Jones is also there. Also the [...]ers Sea-Bird, Carrington, Christina, A. H. [...] Cape Horn, Ironsides, John Minor, S. V. R. [...]son; steam barges Clement, Ketchum, W[...] Sanilac, Plymouth Rock, Sylvia Martin, [...] F. A. Morse, Maitland, and Hattie Johnson.

Port Hope—The steamer Norseman has [...] the new harbor, and is undergoing a thorough repair. The following schooners have laid up: Eliza Quinlan, Anna Craig, Caroline [...] John Stevenson, Sultan, Enterprise, Two [...] ers, John A. MacDonald, Odd Fellow, and [...] Star, which is to be rebuilt.

Sarnia—Schooners Mary E. Perew, J. G. [...] ten, B. Allen, Kingfisher, Oneonta, [...] Camden, Unadilla, American Union; [...] A. Wells, Wagoner, Frank D. Barker; [...] T. Maple, Evaline Bates, D. A. Van Valkenburg; steamer Minnehaha.

Escanaba—Pathfinder, Fayette Brown, [...] Wall, Alvira Cobb, Thomas Quayle, Carlingford, New London, Thomas Gawn, Flying Mist, [...] Sherman, Southwest, S. B. Pomeroy, F. [...]tin, Kearsarge, Reindeer, E. A. Mix, [...] Martin, Frank Perew, L. C. Woodruff, [...]

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

[...]tion of Officers—J. P. Root and [...] Miller Retained.

[...]rly Retired and Emmons Brought F[...] as Chief Post Mortem Maker.

[...] meeting of the Board of County Co[...] was held yesterday afternoon, Pres[...] in the chair. Present—Messrs. B[...] [...]gh, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, He[...] [...], Lonergan, Pahlman, Singer, Har[...] [...]lo, and Russel.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

[...] special order, which was the electi[...] [...]y officers, was taken up. The first [...] [...] for was County Attorney. James P. [...] re-elected, unanimously.

[...]r. B. C. Miller was unanimously re-el[...] [...]rintendent of Public Charities.

[...]n informal ballot was had for County P[...] resulting—Thibodo, 2; McCarthy, 4; [...]s, 5; Henrotin, 4.

[...]formal ballot was had, resulting—Em[...] McCarthy, 3; Henrotin, 3; Thibodo, 3.

[...] second ballot was had, resulting—Emm[...] McCarthy, 2; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 2;

[...] third ballot was had, resulting—Emmon[...] [...]arthy, 3; Henrotin, 5; Thibodo, 1.

[...] fourth ballot was had, resulting—Emm[...] McCarthy, 2; Henrotin, 5; Thibodo, 2.

[...] fifth ballot was had, resulting—Emmon[...] [...]arthy, 2; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 1.

[...] sixth ballot was had, resulting—Emmo[...] [...]arthy, 1; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 1.

[...]. Emmons was declared elected.

[...] ballot was had for Warden of the I[...] [...]pital and Workhouse, resulting, Kimb[...] [...]arlock, 5; Lines, 7.

[...] second ballot was had, resulting, Line[...] [...]arlock, 1; Kimberley, 5.

[...]r. Lines was declared elected.

[...] ballot was had for Warden of the Co[...] [...]pital, resulting in the election of Mr. [...]

[...] ballot was had for County Agent, res[...] [...] re-election of John Dieden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[...]ssrs. Schweinfurth Brothers & Co., [...]ractors for the supply of bread to the [...] South Division, petitioned that the m[...] yet paid the contractor be withheld [...]

[...] number of bills were read and referred [...] Committee on Public Buildings rep[...] [...]olution appropriating the further su[...] [...]000 for part payment of the contr[...] [...]ing on the foundation of the jail and C[...] [...]ourt building.

[...] was adopted.

[...] Committees on Hospital, Jail, [...] [...]se, and Miscellaneous Claims, repo[...] a number of bills, which were ord[...]

[...]r. Jones offered a resolution, setting [...] necessity of keeping records of the pro[...] of the various Committees, and prov[...] the appointment of some person to a[...] [...]k to them, and make himself generally use[...] was adopted.

[...]r. Galloway offered a resolution to incre[...] [...]wo the number of members on the Com[...] [...]n Poor House and Paupers, making it [...] [...]d to the number on the Committees on [...] Buildings and Finance, it being a spec[...] [...]rtant Committee.

[...]r. Herting moved that the Presiden[...] [...]to the Committees on Finance, P[...] [...]ings, and Poor House.

[...]r. Herting's motion was tabled.

[...]r. Galloway's resolution was adopted.

[...] Chair appointed Messrs. Lonergan [...] [...]way as the additional members.

REBATES OF TAXES.

[...]r. Bogue offered the following:

[...]olved, That the County Collector be, and h[...] [...]y directed to receive from Township Collec[...] [...]cates of the rebate, issued by this Board on [...] of County tax at the time of the [...] [...]ment with them for the taxes [...]; *provided*, that the Town Collectors [...] [...] the County Collector with a descrip[...] such rebates, giving the number of the ce[...] the name of the person to whom issued, the [...] [...]ion of the property on which issued, and [...] [...] of the rebate properly footed; and [...]

[...]olved, That the County Collector be, and ha[...] [...]y directed to turn such certificates for [...] over to the Committee on Equalization of Ta[...] [...] the Chairman of said Committee [...] [...] the County Collector a rec[...] [...] proper amount of the same. The certific[...] [...] rebate, received by the County Collector [...] [...]nt of county taxes from the taxpayer, he sh[...] over to the above-named Committee once a we[...] the Chairman of said Committee shall give [...] Collector a receipt for the proper amount [...] rebate and such receipt shall be the proper vou[...] the County Treasurer at the time of his ma[...] [...]arterly report to this Board.

[...] resolution was adopted.

[...] Miller nominated Dr. J. W. Tope as re[...] physician of the Insane Asylum, and [...] confirmed.

[...] Board adjourned till Monday.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

[...] Romance of the Italian King[...]

(*Nov. 7*) *Correspondence of the New York Tim[...]*

[...]tor Emanuel has been a faithful son of th[...] [...]h ever since his last dangerous illness—[...] [...]hich is too often lost sight of in judgi[...] [...] very peculiar relations existing betwe[...] [...]ope and the Government of the Kingdo[...] [...]y. Hence, for a long time, all the anath[...] [...] were hurled at the impious Ministers a[...] [...]ss counsellors, who misled the King, bu[...] this moderation has also disappeared, a[...] [...]or Monarch is no longer spared. And y[...] honestly tried to reconcile himself to th[...] [...]h and its sacred head by all the means i[...] [...]ower. It is well known how the romanti[...] [...]ment to his unofficial wife led to his sub[...] [...]on. Long, long ago, when he was a poo[...] of Savoy, and hardly dared to dream o[...] greatness which Fate has sin[...] upon him, he fell desperately in lov[...] a fair countrywoman of his, th[...] [...]ter of a Drum-Major in the Sardinia[...] She accompanied her father to all th[...] [...]vres in the capacity of a sutler, a[...] was *fille du regiment* more beautiful an[...] [...]irtuous. Not a shadow of suspicion a[...] itself to her fair fame till the handsom[...] noticed her, and, attracted by her r[...] [...]ent beauty and winning modesty, mad[...] [...]bit to stop at her little canteen whenev[...] [...]eared in camp. She acknowledged th[...] [...]ment by presenting him every mornin[...] the freshest and sweetest flowers tha[...] be found in all Piedmont, and soon he[...] aided by a certain brusque frankne[...] [...]rly congenial to the Prince's own we[...] character, completed the conques[...] [...]his legitimate union was broken by death [...] he summoned the poor soldier's daugh[...] [...]osine, to his side, making her a Countes[...] [...]afiori, and giving her a magnificent pa[...] the Piazza Emanuele, in Turin. Then [...]p idyl changed into one of the happies[...] lives known in Italy. For years Rosin[...] guardian angel, and the three lovel[...] she bore him bound the somewhat [...] Prince to his home and his duties. Sh[...] him with a strong hand, but always le[...] in the right path. All Italy heard wi[...] delight and immense glee how she onc[...] to the King when he kept her waiting be[...] usual hour at night. "If you do no[...] at once I shall throw Emanu[...] of the window," and how the poor King [...]ingly showing the lines to his friend[...] "You see, gentlemen, what sh[...] says, and I had better go." The[...] led a happy, merry life, finding charity i[...] hearts of most men, but unforgiven by th[...] Then came the King's grievous illness [...] anxious desire to be reconciled to the Church [...] to escape from the curse that was to follo[...] eternity, and his touching appeals to [...] [...]ope. At last all difficulties were arranged [...] solemnly married to Rosine, he receive[...] coveted absolution for all his sins, and he [...] ever since remained a devout Cath[...] thanks to the all-powerful influen[...] wife exercised over him to the da[...] death. His early training, however [...] with his peculiar temper, have pre[...] him from being as faithful to her mem[...] to his allegiance to his Church. A fa[...] a beautiful face, a bright sally even, hav[...] their attractions yet for the powerfu[...] with the grizzly beard and the youthfu[...] The very brusqueness of his manner, [...]ting so strikingly with the usual suavity [...] almost oily courtesy of the Italians [...] him in winning many a heart, and [...] the cases where the power of his wi[...] the prestige of his crown have failed to se[...] him the victory. Still, at least one suc[...] on record, and well-known in Court circle[...] lived in the former capital a strange man [...] romantic antecedents would furnish an [...] material for a spicy sensation novel. Reared [...] Church, he had become an Episcopal[...] and conceived, like many an ambitious [...] of his Church, the bold plan of mee[...] lion in his den, and thus went to [...] But, alas! for his imperfect training o[...] [...] of endurance, a short time spent in [...]

Pickets, flat.....$1.50
Cedar posts, split.....12c
Cedar posts, round.....10c
Lath.....2.50
No. 1 sawed.....$1.50
A or Star.....1.25

Three dollars per car to be added when two which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in pens.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—Business in hardwood is quiet, warehouse and ash flooring being chiefly called for. Dressed and matched flooring of ash, six-inch grooved and matched flooring in demand with liberal sales. We again quote:

Oak (dry)	$
Black walnut	
Maple	
Ash (dry)	
Butternut	
Counter tops (selected)	
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	
Aisles	
Wagon poles (each)	
Hickory	
Box boards	
Omnibus	
Clear	
Culls	

The receipts and shipments for the 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m		
Shingles, m	63	
Lath, m	89	
	12	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

CATTLE—Received, 2,302. The department of the market was of the same limited character, and scarcely enough was supplied in the way of sales to indicate a change in values. A few car loads were taken by New York and Albany account, and city butchers and feeders purchased a few small lots, but the whole further disposed of did not perceptibly diminish the supply, which, including the sales of Saturday, amounted to some 4,000 head. The week closed dull, with pens full.

HOGS—The market opened active and strong, and continued so throughout. During the forenoon there was no appreciable change in values, but as the day advanced the competition became more spirited, and prices crept up a little. The late sales being effected at an appreciation of 5@10c, as compared with Saturday's rates, and $3.90. The receipts were not large (16,331 having arrived since Saturday) and were promptly absorbed by the market closing firm at $3.70@4.05 for common to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	240	$3.80	65	273	$3.70	39	288	$3.90
30	230	3.70	83	226	3.65	58	273	3.90
41	256	3.70	43	240	3.70	80	270	3.90
67	270	3.75	43	254	3.65	100	300	3.90
67	280	3.80	64	229	3.75	60	340	
64	290	3.75	81	256	3.75	78	304	
49	349	3.85	54	264	3.75	38	274	
56	284	3.85	59	219	3.70	59	260	
39	280	3.80	68	290	3.75	80	262	
56	284	3.80	54	260	3.75	80	270	
60	289	4.00	113	253	3.75	120	252	
60	287	3.75	45	250	3.75	60	262	
60	284	3.80	93	233	3.80	45	260	
206	278	3.80	89	240	3.70	60	264	
273	294	3.85	41	264	3.75	41	264	
45	254	3.80	38	262	3.65	41	264	
45	246	3.75	95	215	3.75@4	61	270	
45	246	3.75	67	267	3.80	61	270	
45	400	4.00	45	329	3.75	179	259	
45	261	4.00	45	467	3.80	45	329	

SHEEP—Received, 540. Nothing was offered in the sheep market, and values remain nominally unchanged at $3.60@3.80 for poor; $3.75@4.25 for medium; and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. —There was an active market this week, though prices are a shade off from last week's rates. The delivery of farm dairies amounted to upward of 600 boxes, and sales were made at 13@13½c, according to quality, the bulk going at 13c. Factories were all well cleaned up, the aggregating some 5,000 boxes, about 1,000 of which changed hands. We give leading transactions as follows: Fairfield, 13½c; Middleville, 13½c; Salisbury, 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 13½c; Henderson Association, 13½c; Empire, 13½c; Bell's, 13½c; Cold Creek, 13½c; Cayadutta, 13½c; Rockton, 13½c; Little Falls Central, 13½c; Turner & Wells, 13½c; St. Johnsville, 13½c; South Side, 13½c; Sandy Bush, 13½c; Norway Association, 13½c; Nichols, 13½c; Newport, 13½c; Middleville, 13½c; Morehouse's Purnpville, 13½c; Manheim, 13½c.

There was a large delivery of butter, about 300 lbs, the last figure being paid for only a few lots.

At the Utica market the sales amounted to 1,200 boxes, the prices ranging from 13@13½c. A considerable cheese was sent forward on commission.

The exports of cheese from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amount to 1,174,000 boxes, or about 58,000 less than the same time in 1871, a falling off of 5 per cent, which is probably rather more than the average exports this year will figure up 70,000,000 lbs.

The weather this week has been cool, with a degree of snow, sufficient to make good sleighing.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr E. M. Davison, Erie, 550 tons coal.
Schr Hubbard, Elk Rapids, 200 m lumber, 90 cords wood.

Prop Oconto, Menominee, 300 m lath and saddles.
Schr St. Lawrence, Erie, 540 tons coal.
Scow Spry, Sandusky, 30 cds wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, South Haven, 95 cds wood.
Bark Chicago Road, Erie, 697 tons coal.
Schr G. Kleet, Livingston, 80 m lumber, 25 m lath, 15 m shingles, casks.

CLEARED.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, 350 dry hides, and sundries.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The Granada struck a rock and sunk off Racine Harbor.

—The steam barge Ray City is to receive a new boiler at Detroit.

—The barge Waurecan, laden with coal, is frozen in at Sandusky.

—A special despatch to the Detroit *Free Press*, dated Mackinac, Dec. 6, says: The schooner Bacey Gallagher left Sault Ste. Marie on Thursday the 3d inst. There is now no navigation of the canal the propellers Cuyahoga, Peerless, Dean, Lewis, Japan, Arizona, and John A. Ble. The latter lost her two barges near Whitefish Point. The crews, it is supposed, were all drowned. The Atlantic and St. Paul are at Sailors' Encampment. The Norman, Trisdell, and Menominee are above the canal. The Clinton is in the canal on the last inst. for Marquette or Gull Island with the crews of all the vessels on both. The schooners Cambridge, Escanaba, and several others are safely frozen up. The Rescue is at work on the Homer. The weather is not favorable. The thermometer stands at 30°.

The winter quarters of a large number of prominent vessels of different ports are given:

Port Colborne—In the Canal—Schooners Dayton Jack, Russian, A. Mosher, W. Whaling, Hattie Mack, Belle, F. J. King, J. Bigler, C. G. Hall, Libbie Neal; bark Mary Jane; schooners Lewis, Montauk, Maggie McRae, Republic, L. Collins, St. Lawrence, New Dominion, Port Rowan, Gaynard, Ayr, Queen of the Lakes, Olive Branch, E. H. Gibbs, Ford, Jane Williams, Geo. C. Finney, Bay Side, E. A. Dunham, Trenton, Thomas Simms, Thomas Martin, J. Webber; bark Cambria; schrs Thomas Parsons, Telegraph, Panda, G. D. Norris, Grands, Sweepstakes, S. Hunnecford, Argo, Mariner, Sasco, Reed Chief, H. Fitzhugh, Amaranth, R. J. Gibbs, Arabia. The following vessels are laid up at Allanburg: Schrs Wacousta, Amoskeag, Mary Southampton, J. R. Bentley, White Cloud, Mitchell, John Wesley, Margaret Muir; bark Breden; schrs Melrose, Guiding Star, J. Gilmore, Jane McLeod.

Sandusky—Steamers Reindeer, Evening Star, Ottawa, Germania, Philip Walter, Lafayette, Pinconville, Golden Eagle, and Jane, of Sandusky; B. F. Ferris, of Catawba Island; General Grant, of Plaster Bed. Propellers Reindeer, Orontes, and Yosemite, of Sandusky. Propeller Mystic and General Lyon, of Sandusky. Barges B. B. Iseman, of Sandusky; Wanderer, of Detroit; J. A. Hanlon, of Saginaw. Schooners Prophet, Mary Larned, Mary Ellen, Mary Jane 24, Oak Valley, Port Huron; Saginaw, of Cleveland. Scows German, of Saginaw, River; Industry, of Detroit; Frank I. Church, of Monroe, Mich.

Port Huron—The bark Parana is at this port, where she will remain during the winter. The schr Elizabeth Jones is also there. Also the schooners Sea Bird, Carrington, Christina, A. H. Nowlan, Cash Horn, Caledonia, John Minor, S. V. Rose; steam barges Clement, Ketchum, Wyandotte; steamer Sanilac, Plymouth Rock, Sylvia Martin; barge F. A. Morse, Maitland, and Hattie Johnston.

Port Hope—The steamer Norseman has put in the new harbor, and is undergoing a thorough repair. The following schooners have also put up: Miss Nicolan, Annie Craig, Caroline Mack, John Stevenson, Sultan, Enterprise, Two Brothers, John A. MacDonald, Odd Fellow, and North Star, which is to be rebuilt.

Sarnia—Schooners Mary E. Perew, J. G. Masten, B. Allen, Kingfisher, Omeonda, Fellow, Camden, Unadilla, American Union; brigs Favorite, A. Wells, Wagoner, Frank E. Barker; barks C. T. Maple, Evaline Bates, D. A. Van Valkenburg; steamer Minnehaha.

Escanaba—Pathfinder, Fayette Brown, Charles Wall, Alvira Cobb, Thomas Quayle, Carlingford, New London, Thomas Gawn, Flying Mist, Geo. Sherman, Southwest, S. B. Pomeroy, Mary Martin, Kedarene, Reindeer, E. B. Allen, Maple, Frank Perew, L. C. Woodruff, Hippocampus, Iron Duke.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Election of Officers—J. P. Root and Ben. Miller Retained.

Early Retired And Emmons Brought Forward as Chief Post Mortem Maker.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Loomis in the chair. Present—Messrs. Bogue, Bullard, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Herting, Hoard, Lonergan, Pihlman, Singer, Harrison, Sloan, and Reese.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The special order, which was the election of county officers, was taken up. The first office voted for was County Attorney. James P. Root was elected unanimously.

Dr. R. C. Miller was unanimously re-elected Physician and Health Officer of Public Charities.

An informal ballot was had for County Physician, resulting—Tribolo, 9; McCarthy, 4; Emmons, 5; Hamerlin, 4.

A formal ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 8; McCarthy, 3; Henrotin, 3; Thibodo, 3.

A second ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 8; McCarthy, 3; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 4; Herber, 1.

A third ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 4; McCarthy, 3; Henrotin, 5; Thibodo, 1.

A fourth ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 7; McCarthy, 3; Henrotin, 5; Thibodo, 2.

A fifth ballot was had resulting—Emmons, 7; Thibodo, 1; Henrotin, 4; Herber, 1.

A sixth ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 8; McCarthy, 1; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 1.

A seventh ballot was had, resulting—Emmons, 8; Thibodo, 1; Henrotin, 4; Thibodo, 1.

Mr. Emmons was declared elected.

A ballot was had for Warden of the County Hospital and Workhouse, resulting, Kimberley, 5; Murdock, 5; Lange, 7.

A second ballot was had, resulting, Lines, 8; Murdock, 1; Kimberley, 6.

Mr. Lines was declared elected.

A ballot was had for Warden of the County Jail, resulting in the election of Mr. Reynolds.

A ballot was had for County Agent, resulting in the election of John Dasden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Robert Stoddart & Co., submitted a proposition for the supply of bread to the poor for the ensuing season, petitioned that the money not yet paid the contractor be withheld from them.

The number of bills were read and referred.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of allowing the further sum of $1,000 for the completion of the contractors building for the foundation of the jail and County building, as vacated.

The Committee on Hospital, Jail, Poor House, and Miscellaneous Claims, reported on a number of bills, which were ordered paid.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution, setting forth the necessity of keeping records of the proceedings of the various Committees, and providing for the appointment of some person to act as clerk to them, and making himself generally useful. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Galloway offered a resolution to increase the salary of members on the Committee to examine the books and Paupers, making it five, instead of two as heretofore, and the bulk going to the number on the Committees on Public Buildings and Finance, it being a specially important Committee.

Mr. Herting moved that the President be added to the Committees on Finance, Public Buildings, and Poor Houses.

Mr. Herting's motion was tabled.

Mr. Galloway's resolution was adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Lonergan and Galloway as the additional members.

RESCINDING OF TAXES.

Mr. Bogue offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Collector be, and he is hereby, directed to turn such certificates for fire-proof over to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, the Chairman of said Committee shall thereupon direct the County Collector to receipt for the proper amount of the same. The certificates so to be issued, received by the County Collector in payment of county taxes from the taxpayer, he shall report to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, the Chairman of said Committee shall give the County Collector's receipt for the proper amount of taxes for such receipt shall be the proper voucher in the settlement of the County Collector at the time of his making his quarterly report to this Board.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Miller nominated Dr. J. W. Tope as resident Physician of the Insane Asylum, and he was unanimously confirmed.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

A Romance of the Italian King.

(No. 7.) *Correspondence of the New York Times.*

Victor Emanuel has been a faithful son of the Church ever since his first dangerous illness—a fever which is too often lost sight of in judging the very peculiar relations existing between the Pope and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. Hence, for a long time, all the anathemas were hurled at the impious Ministers and Sovereign, who misled the King, but the latter's conduct has also disappeared, and the Monarch is no longer a "scarlet sin," and yet honestly tried to reconcile himself to the Church and its sacred head by all the means in his power. It is well known how the romantic journey to his unofficial wife led to his subjugation. Long, long ago, when he was a poor Prince of Savoy, and hardly dared to dream of greatness within his reach, he fell desperately in love with a fair countrywoman of his, the daughter of a Drum-Major in the Sardinian army. She accompanied her father to all the garrisons in the capacity of a sutler, and was *fille du regiment* more than full and virtuous. Not a shadow of suspicion attached to her name till the handsome young Prince noticed her, and attracted by her remarkable beauty and winning modesty, made it a point to stop at her little canteen whenever he neared in camp. She acknowledged the compliment by presenting him every morning with the freshest and sweetest flowers that could be found in all Piedmont, and soon her name, aided by a certain unique frankness very congenial to the Prince's own well-defined character, completed the conquest. The illegitimate union was broken by death, and he summoned the poor soldier's daughter to his side, making her a Countess Mirafiori, and giving her a magnificent palace in the Piazza Emanuele, in Turin. There the idyl changed into one of the happiest lives known in Italy. For years Rosina was the guardian angel, and the three lovely children she bore him bound the somewhat wayward Prince to his home and his duties. She was a woman with a strong hand, but always led it in the right path. All Italy heard with delight and immense glee how she once made the King when he was in a bad humor waiting before her door at least hour at night. "I shall not let you in once I shall throw Emanuel Filiberto and low the poor King, by showing you some of these things to his friends. You see, gentlemen, what she is capable of—seeing what eye and I had before to go. This happy, merry life, finding charity in the hearts of most men, but unforgiven by the Church, came the King's grievous illness. Rosina's desire to be reconciled to the Church, to escape from the curse that was to follow her sinfulness, and his sounding appeals to her, at last all difficulties were arranged; they were formally married to Rosine, he received absolution for all his sins, and the Church once resained a devout Catholic, thanks to the all-powerful influence exercised over him to the day of her death. His early training, however, with his peculiar temper, have prevented him from being as faithful to her memory and his allegiance to his Church. A fair and graceful face, a bright sally even, have had attractions yet for the powerful King, the grizzly beard and the youthful face. The very brusqueness of his manner, which so strikingly with the usual suavity and city courtesy of the Italians, assisted in winning many a heart, and in cases where the power of his will failed to the crown have failed to secure the victory. Still, at least one such resolute, and well-known in Court circles. Lived in the former capital a strange man, whose subsidence would furnish amusement for a spicy sensation novel. Reared in the humblest walks of life, he had become an Episcopal Church, he had become an Episcopal Church, he had become an Episcopal Church

FOREIGN.

Great Storms and Floods in Great Britain.

Vast Destruction of Property on Sea and Land.

Termination of the Political Crisis in France.

Continuance of the Floods in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Dec. 9.—A terrific westerly gale throughout England yesterday prostrated the telegraph wires and demolished many buildings. In this city a large number of pedestrians were dashed violently to the ground. Street lamps and signs were blown down, injuring many persons. Numerous marine disasters are reported. Eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth. The flag-ship Narcissus parted her moorings at Devonport Gunnerie. The ship Cambridge and three small merchantmen in the same harbor were blown ashore. The crews, however, were rescued.

Later.—The telegraph wires in the north of England are not yet repaired. Despatches from all other sections report a great destruction of property. The gale was as severe in Wales and Ireland, and was accompanied by lightning and rain. Many towns were flooded. Several vessels went ashore in Cork harbor. The damage there is very great.

Three pinnacles of the tower of St. Thomas Church were blown down while the congregation was at worship, and, falling on the roof, crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation were panic-stricken, and rushed from the building. None were killed, but their escape is regarded as miraculous.

The Leborna, from Sunderland for New York, went ashore and was wrecked of Sowestoft. The crew barely escaped. Many huts used by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. The chapel of Oriel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged. The freight depot of the Great Western Railway entirely demolished.

The steamship City of Bristol has not yet arrived in port, and much anxiety is felt regarding her.

The harbor of Cardiff is crowded with shipping, over 100 sail lying there wind-bound.

A number of cottages at Bridgewater were blown down during a storm yesterday.

The meeting at Langham Hotel, on Saturday night, to take action regarding the death of Horace Greeley, was well attended. Mr. Dorsheimer presided and among those present were Messrs. McCulloch, Rody, Altman, Bates, Stephannis, and Digby Seymour. Mr. Dorsheimer on taking the chair paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased, whose death he lamented, and whose private life he extolled. He deprecated the criticism in the newspapers at the present time. Resolutions of eulogy and regret were adopted.

BELGIUM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 9.—The cable brings important news of the suspension of Jacobs Freres et cie, Banque de l'Union of Brussels, with branches at Antwerp and Liege.

This institution has accepted largely on account of shipments of petroleum and other American produce from here. The losses, however, could not have been on account of petroleum acceptances. In well informed circles, it is thought the suspension was caused by losses in the Russian trade. Formerly some of our very large exporters were in close connection with this concern, but these relations were broken about a year ago. Some bills drawn here and at the South for cotton will probably be returned. This suspension at first caused no little excitement in Exchange Place and among the foreign bankers, but the belief is that it will be temporary, and later advices, that there will be no ultimate loss, have caused a better feeling. Exchange on Antwerp and Brussels is comparatively unaffected.

New York, Dec. 9.—Private cable advices report the suspension of Jacob Freres, et Cie Banque de l'Union, Brussels and Antwerp. They have been granted an extension of four weeks, and the arrangement of their affairs has been taken in hand by Messrs. Fould and the Comptoir d'Escompte, the leading discount house in Paris. The bank had a nominal capital of $0,000,000 of francs, with eight and a half paid up.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The appointment of Gaudard as Minister of the Interior; Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Fourtin, Minister of Public Works; Colmont, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, are officially published. Though the Ministry is regarded as transitional, the above appointments indicate a termination of the crisis, and will secure to the Government the support of the Right Centre and the Left Centre.

New York, Dec. 9.—A special from Washington says: The Duc de Noilles, French Minister here, has information from France by cable, that the present crisis will end peacefully, and that President Thiers will be sustained, not, however, without his first making some concessions to his opponents.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The police entered several wine shops yesterday and seized copies of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly, which were circulating there for signatures.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The Counties Reform bill finally passed the Upper House of the Diet, to-day, by a vote of 116 yeas to 91 nays.

The Catholic church edifices in the City and Province of Posen, which belong to the Government, have been closed, because special service was celebrated therein, placing the Church of Posen, in her present trials, under the especial protection of the Most Sweet Heart of Jesus. The pastors of churches and teachers in Catholic schools have been summoned to appear before the magistrates for examination, on the charge of publicly reading an exciting pastoral letter issued by the Archbishop of Posen.

AFRICA.

New York, Dec. 9.—Cape of Good Hope advices, by mail, state that a fierce battle had occurred in the interior between the Kreli people and the Tambookies, in which the latter were whipped, and from 400 to 1,000 were slaughtered. Many of the natives were armed with Enfield and other European arms.

ITALY.

Turin, Dec. 9.—The floods in North Italy continue to spread. Some of the larger towns are threatened.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The state of siege at Bejar has been raised, all signs of disorder having disappeared.

WEST INDIES.

New York, Dec. 9.—Jamaica letters state that a large number of wealthy Cubans are leaving Cuba and purchasing plantations there.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 9.—Alexander Morris has been gazetted as Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Probabilities—The barometer will continue high in the northwest with light southwesterly winds veering to southeasterly; to-morrow, clear and cold weather, extending eastward over the upper lakes and Michigan, and thence southerly to Missouri and the Ohio Valley. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, cold, clear weather and rising barometer. On the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley, northwesterly winds, light snow, and clearing, cold weather. In the Middle and Eastern States brisk northwesterly winds, clear weather, low temperature and increasing pressures.

Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego; and are ordered for Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The weather is growing cold fast, and the navigation o[n] the Hudson will soon close. A number of boats have already gone into winter quarters.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 9.—The weather is extremely cold here. Last night and to-day the mercury stood at zero. No snow to amount to anything has fallen here.

New York, Dec. 9.—A snow-storm commenced here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9.—The weather this evening is growing colder. Thermometer, 20 degrees.

NEW YORK.

The Express Newspaper—Personal—Robbing a Church—The Internationalists—The Erie Suits—Sworn Into Office—Murderer Sentenced—The King and Stokes Murder Trials—Run on a Bank—The Struck Jury—Removal of a Portrait.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 9.—Notwithstanding its ordeal by fire last night, the *Evening Express* appeared to-day, looking much the same as usual. Facilities were extended by nearly all its cotemporaries. The rare and valuable library of Messrs. James and Erastus Brooks was not seriously injured, and the bound files of the *Express*, dating from its origin, in 1836, were saved. The presses and printing material were partially destroyed. All the losses of the *Express* and other parties in the same building are fully insured. The *Express* recently purchased premises on Park Row, four doors above its present site, and had contracted to have its new office there completed by next May.

The run on the Mutual Bank, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, which began on Saturday, continued to-day. Of its deposits, amounting to $120,000, about one-half has been withdrawn. The bank is believed to be solvent, but has never done much business, nor been considered strong. A run occurred on it a year ago, which was met satisfactorily. The run has created no excitement outside of the depository interest.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

New York, Dec. 9.—Minister Washburne arrived here to-day, *en route* to Maine, to visit his father.

Two sons of the sexton of Dr. Talmage's church were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the money boxes to the extent of $500. The pilfering has been carried on for three months.

At a meeting of the Internationalists, last night, it was announced that a mass meeting for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the guillotined Communists will be held in the Cooper Institute on the 14th instant. A letter was received, alleged to be from Wendell Phillips, in which he said that the French Communists are entitled to the respect of the civilized world, and that the barbarities practised on the Communists were a disgrace and shame to humanity. It was also announced that efforts will be made to release Chambers, imprisoned for shooting a non-striker.

Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued an order to show cause why bail, in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against Jay Gould, should not be decreased, or such other relief granted as the Court may see fit. Attorney General Barlow and ex-Judge Van Colt agreed, to-day, to a postponement to Monday next of the argument upon the order issued citing the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued compelling them to levy and collect the deficiency of three and one-half millions of State tax in Kings County.

The Common Council have determined to proffer the hospitality of the city to Henry M. Stanley.

Hooper C. Van Vorst and Josiah Sutherland were sworn into office to-day, the former as Justice of the Superior Court, and the latter City Judge.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court, this afternoon, Arthur Quin, 21 years of age, was sentenced by Judge Ingram to 15 years in the State Prison, with hard labor, for the murder of Martin Stamford, in August last.

The Stokes case was not taken up to-day in the Oyer and Terminer, as expected.

King, the murderer of O'Neil, pleaded not guilty in the above Court to-day. His counsel requested him to take evidence by commission, and the case will probably go on the calendar.

The examination of President Graham, on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Wallkill Bank, commenced to-day. One of the Directors testified that Graham admitted using large amounts belonging to the bank for private purposes, but had paid the bank a check drawn by William M. Tweed for $25,000, another check for $20,000 and $7,500 in money, these payments being made to reimburse the bank for its losses. Adjourned to Monday.

The run on the Mutual Bank commenced on Saturday, was continued this morning, but was apparently over by the afternoon. During the run $65,000 were paid to depositors, $12,000 of which were returned. The deposits in the bank on Saturday morning amounted to $153,000. The capital of the bank is $100,000, and the officers say its assets are good and available. No outside assistance has been received but money will be borrowed on securities if necessary, to satisfy the demands of depositors. The run was caused by the Chatham National Bank refusing to continue as clearing house agent of the Mutual Bank for the reason, misunderstood by the depositors, that the account did not prove remunerative.

James M. MacGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, in a letter to Comptroller Green, states $125,000 is absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the business of his department, for the ensuing year, and asks for an appropriation to that amount so that if a calamity similar to that which befel Chicago and Boston should visit this city, he will have the consciousness of knowing it was not caused by false economy or inefficiency.

The following struck jury was empanelled to-day, in the Jumel will case, and the case was opened for the plaintiff: John A. Bestine, John Abendroth, Charles Lanier, F. S. Jaffray, Henry Bowers, John Romer, Abraham Bogardus, Joseph F. Stone, David L. Suydam, Charles H. Fellows, Charles H. Mount, and James Dodd. The trial is expected to last fully a month.

The Supervisors, to-day, ordered the removal from their room of the immense portrait of William M. Tweed.

MYSTERIOUS.

A Cairo Dry Goods Store Robbed of $20,000.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 9.—Considerable excitement was caused in this city this morning by a report that Blum & Anson, dry goods and clothing merchants, had been robbed last night of $20,000. In an interview with Mr. Blum, this morning, we learned from him that he had in a desk in his store-room more than $20,000, which he could not deposit on Saturday evening; that he remained in the store all day yesterday; that at about 7 o'clock last evening he and his clerk, Mr. Ulman, left the store and the money in the desk; that when they returned at about 10:30 o'clock last night and opened the front door they discovered something like the fumes of chloroform in the room; that the desk was broken open, the drawers pulled out, and the money gone. He said further that the transom over the rear door was broken open and the bar lifted, the door closed, but unlocked. He says he misses nothing but the money.

The transom window was broken open, but members of the police assert that their evidence will show that this was done from the inside, to conceal the fact that the real culprit had a key to the store. The affair is enveloped in mystery.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 9.—No further discoveries have been made in regard to the $20,000 robbery here last night, except that of some footprints in the back yard. Blum & Anson offer $1,000 reward for the arrest of the guilty party and the recovery of the money.

Telegraphic Brevities.

N. H. Brainard, Postmaster at Iowa City, is charged, on the affidavit of one of his clerks, with perjury, theft, and embezzlement. He has had the office since June last.

The Boston Grand Jury has indicted Leavitt Alley, for the murder of Abijah Ellis, whose body was found dismembered and floating in two barrels in the Charles River.

On Sunday morning, James George, an old resident of Zanesville, fell dead while getting up from the breakfast table.

The Agent of the Webb Line of Australian steamers, denies the report of the sale of the line to the Pacific Mail Company.

Yesterday morning there was an unknown young man found dead a mile and a half west of Union City, Ind., about 100 yards from the Bee Line Railroad, with his throat cut. There was nothing about his clothes to identify him. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Yesterday, a young man named Shore, while crossing Mad River, near Osborne, Ohio, on the ice, broke through, and, after a long struggle for life, was drowned. He was seen by some small boys, who could not render him any assistance. His body was recovered about 400 yards below where he went under.

On Saturday, a man named Slossen, an old citizen of Kansas City, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse, and had his skull fractured, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. He leaves a family.

Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has appointed Harvey H. Cooledge, of Niles, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. David Blackman, from the Bench of the Second Judicial Circuit of that State.

An insane man, giving his name as James P. Hailey, and claiming Chicago as his residence, was found in the streets of Philadelphia yesterday. He had $700 and a gold and silver watch in his possession. He was placed in a cell at the station-house for safe keeping.

Darling and Yates, the conductor and engineer who had in charge the extra which ran into the regular train at Clayton, Ill., last Thursday, by which accident Mr. Nienan, of Guttenburg, lost his life, were discharged from custody on Saturday. They had been arrested on the charge of murder, but the jury, upon a thorough investigation of the circumstances, decided that no blame attached to the prisoners which did not attach equally strong to the conductor and engineer of the regular, as well as to the Railroad Company, and the prisoners were therefore set free.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Money, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 9.—The movement on the Stock Exchange developed no new phase, business continuing, as usual, in a few specialties. The Hannibal & St. Joseph shares, however, particularly the common, took a conspicuous place in the day's performance, transactions having been made at 35¼@39¼ for common, and 57@59¼ for preferred. This movement is believed to be under the direct control of parties connected with the nearest interests of the Company. Next in importance was the Pacific Mail, which was irregular, and somewhat influenced by news that the steamer Orizaba had recently been disabled. Northwestern common and preferred were exceptionally strong, the former advancing from 86¾ to 88, and the preferred from 90 to 91. This, together with the firmness in Hannibal & St. Joseph stocks, and an easier feeling in money, rallied the general market to about the best figures.

MONEY.

The money market was characterized by continued stringency, business having been largely at 1-32. In the afternoon transactions were made as low as 7 currency. The business in discounts is limited, the very best names passing only at 10 to 12 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold sold during the morning at 112⅞, and in the afternoon at 113⅛, and back again to 112⅞, but the chief business has been at 113@113⅛, representing the endeavors of the "bulls" to market their "long" gold. The "short" interest appears to have been over-estimated.

BONDS.

Government bonds were steady and scarce.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet. Spring wheat extras are in moderate demand at former prices; good winter wheat extras are held with increased firmness, owing to the advance in wheat in the Middle States. Family grades are steady. The demand for shipping brands is moderate. Wheat steady for spring; winter strong. Pork quiet.

ST. LOUIS.

The Late Thomas L. Stewart—Commercial Convention To-Morrow.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Thomas L. Stewart, a short-hand reporter, whose death was mentioned last night, returned a verdict that the deceased fell over the bannisters of a flight of stairs, breaking his skull and otherwise injuring him. He will be buried to-morrow by his fellow-reporters on the daily papers.

The Local Committee here having the matter in charge, have about completed arrangements for the Commercial Convention which will convene in this city on Wednesday. Among the principal subjects which will come before the Convention are railroads, interior lines of water communication, public lands, emigration, and taxation, American shipbuilding and navigation interests, and mineral and mining interests. Mayor Brown will welcome the Convention to the city, and Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, will deliver the opening address.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Great Destruction of Vessel Property and Many Lives Lost.

Milwaukee, Dec. 9.—Captain Thompson, late of the Lac La Belle, who was on the propeller Cuyahoga during the recent storm on Lake Superior, arrived here on Saturday. He says the gale was the worst he ever experienced. He reports the schooner Middlesex ashore opposite Round Island; all hands saved.

The schooners W. O. Brown and D. R. Owen, from Duluth, are reported lost with all on board.

The schooner C. C. Griswold, from Marquette, is reported lost with all on board.

The barges Jupiter and Saturn, ore laden, broke adrift from the steamer John A. Dix, and drifted ashore at Whitefish Point. All hands perished.

The Canadian steamer Cumberland is frozen in at Bear Lake with fifty passengers on board.

The Centennial Celebration.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, to-day, the report of the Executive Committee was taken up. A resolution was adopted conferring executive and administrative powers upon the Executive Committee, and the report with this amendment was adopted.

The President of the Commission was requested to make a report to Congress of the doings of the Commission. Mr. Loring presented resolutions suggesting a memorial to Congress, asking for material aid, which was adopted. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Executive Committee to confer with the Local Committee.

Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Omaha, Dec. 9.—The first train crosses the Platte bridge to-morrow, the 10th inst. This is a great event for Omaha, as it connects this city with the South Platte country and the Southwest by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, which has bought and is now operating the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad.

Salt Lake, Dec. 9.—Arrangements are making to build a narrow gauge railroad from this city to Echo City, on the line of the Union Pacific, a distance of forty-five miles. The chief projector is one of the sons of Brigham Young.

The Horse Disease.

Dayton, O., Dec. 9.—The horse epidemic here is on the decline, and most as many horses as usual can be seen on the streets again. But few deaths were reported in this vicinity.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—The horse disease is still spreading, and assuming a more serious type, many cases having become quite malignant in character. Scarcely a horse is now to be seen on the streets. What little hauling there is, is being done by mules and oxen. Business in some departments of trade is almost entirely suspended, and sales on 'Change are scarcely worthy of notice.

Obituary.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—Jesse Hunt, a prominent citizen, died yesterday, aged 80.

New York, Dec. 9.—Mr. Leppet, aged 70 years, an eccentric inventor, was found dead in a cellar in Greenwich street on Saturday night. The body was partially eaten by rats.

New York, Dec. 9.—A cable despatch announces the sudden death in Bremen, to-day, of Hermann Peters, General Manager in Bremen of the North German Lloyds Steamship Company.

Arrest of a Forger.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—John W. Southwell, was arrested to-night for altering checks on the First National Bank of this city from $45 to $45,000 and from $35 to $35,000 in favor of J. E. Spencer. The drafts were forwarded to a National Bank in Chicago, where the forgery was discovered. The prisoner was at one time in the insurance business in Chicago.

"According to the Code."

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 2.—James H. Heyward, editor of the *Times*, and Malcolm J. Browning, editor of the *News*, two weekly papers published at Orangeburg, S. C., fought a duel, this morning, at Sand Bar Ferry. After an exchange of two shots without bloodshed, the parties saluted and left the field.

The Indian Troubles.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—A telegram from Yreka states that the Creek Indians have got into their reservation. All is quiet. No more assistance wanted at present. The roving bands will be pursued by those already volunteered in aid of the settlers.

Utah Mining News.

Salt Lake, Dec. 9.—An immense strike of rich ore is authoritatively reported to-day in one of the mines of the Windsor Company. In New York and in Little Cottonwood there is considerable excitement in mining circles in consequence of the unprecedented fine weather for the season. Mining prospects were never more promising. More ore is coming in than ever before.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Hooley's bright and beautiful theatre was reopened last evening by the new comedy company which is hereafter to occupy the boards. A large audience was in attendance, though not so large as will doubtless be the rule when the new machine begins to work smoothly, or, at least, when people think the thing runs nicely. The popular distrust of a new play in a new theatre and by a new company, based upon so many imperfect "first nights," will require a day or two to wear off, and then we may expect to see this, one of the latest and most deserving theatrical enterprises among us, prosper according to its deserts, which promise to be by no means small. Although worked up under innumerable difficulties, last evening's performance was decidedly pleasant and acceptable, the more so that it betokens other pleasant and acceptable evenings—revivals of the good old time when, without the temporary blaze of some passing "star," a good stock company, a cosy theatre, and an enjoyable play, finely put upon the stage, and well enacted, formed a combination of attractions sufficient to insure that most mutually agreeable state of things theatrical: a good entertainment and a good patronage. There are many people yet among us who remember this sort of thing with pleasure, and will be glad to enjoy it once more. All in all, the new company at Hooley's may be set down as an excellent organization, though the opening play, "Partners for Life," is scarcely calculated to bring its strength and capacity to a fair test. It is a modern society comedy — which means something redundant of elegant costumes and scenery, attenuated in plot, lively and rapid in movement, and altogether not an unpalatable melange. Mr. Byron's "Partners for Life" is no exception, to the rule in these respects. It embodies no story worth mentioning, and, it must be confessed, furnishes no considerable scope for fine acting. The main characters of interest are those assumed by Mr. Blaisdell, who is neat, quiet, and natural; Mr. Padget, who needs more of dignity and less of senility in order to realize the evident intention of the author; Mr. Dillon, who has an extremely funny part to begin with, and enriches it with humor as only Dillon can; Mr. Soggs, always an efficient, capable actor; Mr. Wilson, who has but little to do, but makes up and does that little well; Mr. Hyndman Barney, a portion of whose anxiety regarding his personal appearance might profitably be applied toward remembering his lines and studying up his stage "business;" Miss Kate Meek, the new "leading lady," out of the somewhat mild requirements of whose *role* could be detected an appearance hardly youthful enough, and a tendency to smile overmuch; Mrs. Howard Rogers, who is, as usual, excellent; and Miss Marie Louise, a graceful, comely young lady, of whom much that is satisfactory may be expected. Such are the hastily-found judgments of the various members of the company who appeared last evening. With a closer knowledge of each other, and that clearer understanding of dramatic unity which can only come of long association together, their shortcomings will doubtless be toned down and their excellences enhanced, and we firmly expect to see them become, what the management has striven so hard to secure, the most popular stock company in the city. One part of their promise, Messrs. Hooley, Padget, and Blaisdell have certainly fulfilled, as was evinced last evening. They have reached the extreme height of perfection in elegance of stage mountings. The drawing-room scene, with its genuine marble mantels, real oil paintings, and rich furniture, was a gem of scenic taste and effect. This a direction in which Hooley's is sure to become famous. In the new soubrette and singer, Miss Emma Cline, we have an admirable set-off for Dillon, and it is safe to surmise that there shall be some glorious farces between the two. The lady labored under a severe hoarseness last evening, it was evident, but enough was noticeable to show her to be a comedienne of great versatility, and a vocalist of much talent and cultivation. The list of pleasant features would not be complete without including the orchestra, which is one of the best in the city.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

"Hamlet" was played last evening at Aiken's theatre to an audience more select than numerous. Lawrence Barrett was in the title-role. Mr. Barrett comes to the West with less reputation and with fewer trumpets blowing his praises than even whose names are almost the synonyms for *Hamlet*, which is an advantage in one respect, as not very much is expected of him, and, if he elevates his part above mediocrity, he deserves commendation. Mr. Barrett presents an even and generally a fair portrait. His conception of the character is pleasing in the extreme, his reading is singular correct, and his action adequate. There are no flashes of genius or what are taken or mistaken for such, but occasionally there is some very fine, not to say powerful, acting. In the interview with *Ophelia*, when he advises her to retire to a nunnery, he rises above himself; and again with his mother, when he exhibits his powers to the best advantage, and is worthy of no small amount of praise. As an individual study of the character of Hamlet, a conception somewhat original and new, Mr. Barrett is well worth seeing. He has good stuff in him. He never descends below the plane of good acting, and frequently rises far higher. If he is not a genius, and he may prove himself one yet, he is almost a genius, and that is saying a good deal. He should have the inspiration of a large audience. He is a young man, growing, as he deserves to grow, in popular estimation, with a future before him. Mr. Aiken took the part of *Laertes*. There are better Laertes in existence, and Mr. Aiken shows to much better advantage in his favorite part of *Bob Brierly*. Mr. Lawlor was the ghost,—great, heavy, healthy ghost, clad in coats and pants of mail—or what looked like mail—with a piece of blue gauze, intended to create an illusion to the effect that he was an invisible, airy nothing, but to use an undramatic expression, it was "too thin." The ghost spoke his lines in tones sufficiently sepulchral to suit everybody. *The King* (Driscoll) was not unhappy wearing the crown, and went through his part in a style that proved him an actor of some experience, although the character was evidently not suited to his cast of mind or tone of voice, especially as he was slightly hoarse last evening. *Polonius* (Pierce) was one of the best, if not the best, of the minor characters. *Horatio* (Woodhull) was fair, and *Rosencrantz* (Rodman), and *Guildenstern* (Howland) carried their sabres with ability and grace. That was about all was required of them. *The Player King* (Graves) was very funny. He thought he was enacting a comic part, which, while it made the unskilful laugh, could not but "make the judicious grieve." He threw out his arms at an imaginary foe and uttered his lines in lugubrious voice. *The Queen* (Mrs. Maeder) was not born to bear regal honors. They do not sit well upon her, yet she evidently did the best she knew how, and what more could be expected. *Ophelia* (Mrs. Lanagan) will soon become famous as *Ophelia* whatever chance she may have in some other line. She was never in love, or if she was she forgets all about it. She cannot depict the tender passion. Any young lady in the audience could tell that. Her voice is not the voice of a woman in love, and she throws her arms around *Hamlet* as if he were a lamppost.

On the whole the play deserves the support of the public. It is fairly mounted, and its excellences more than atone for its shortcomings, and what would a play, any more than a man, amount to if it were perfect? It would be an anomaly. It would be dull and uninteresting, and there would be nothing to criticise and carp at as people went home. The play will be continued during the week, we hope to better houses than that of last night.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Lydia Thompson's reappearance in burlesque, at the Academy of Music, last evening, was an evidence that even yet Chicago audiences can stand an evening devoted entirely to the charms of that variety of the drama, for the microscopic theatre was packed, the masculine element, of course, greatly predominating. The piece played was "Blue Beard," or one of the forms of that protean nursery story, "especially written and adapted for the Lydia Thompson Company," as the programme announces. The amount of "especial writing and adaptation" in the piece is not at first apparent, nor does it impress itself forcibly as the piece draws to a close. There are hundreds of forms in which this delectable history of the polygamous despot has appeared, from the story ungrammatically narrated by the nursery-maid for the benefit of her charge, to the "Barbe Bleue" of Offenbach. Precisely at which point between the two the version produced at the Academy should be placed, we do not know, nor does it matter. There is plenty of burlesque, as we have seen it before, and little of anything else. The same tenuous puns are stretched to transparency; the same "immeasurable measures move along;" the same lack of meaning, and the same absence of drapery are the characteristics of the piece. There is not much to be said about it, in any way. The costumes, what little there is of them are gorgeous, so far as they go; the difficulty is that they don't go far enough. The scenery at the Academy is necessarily deficient, and the orchestra not as deficient as delicately organized theatre-goers could wish it, except in the elements of music. The stage is scarcely adapted to striking scenic effects, and this a disadvantage nothing can atone for. Some of the old favorites were there,—Beckett, Lydia Thompson, Eliza Wethersby, and some new faces and voices which will doubtless take the places of those who are no longer seen and heard in the company. Miss Thompson was as vivacious and sprightly as ever, and was recognized as an old friend at once. Her wonderful song, "My Heart is True to Poll,"—wonderful only as a musical composition, and not as a literary effort,—touched the tender hearts of the people, and rendered them oblivious of the painful defeat of the orchestra, which was nearly distanced several times. The quartette, "Touch the Harp Gently," was given by Misses Thompson, Wethersby, DuBois, and Zurbini with excellent occasional effect, for the orchestra was occasionally called upon to remain quiescent, and given time to *rendez-vous* and recover its energies for a fresh assault upon melody. Beckett was as usual extremely funny, revelling in a breadth of burlesque to which few can hope to attain. The inevitable "If ever I cease to love," which he as *Blue Beard*, and Miss Thompson as *Selim*, expressed their adoration for *Fatima* (Miss DuBois), gave ample opportunity for local hits, which the audience accepted as peculiarly refreshing. The introduction of a scene from Brete Hart's "Heathen Chinee" was a novelty, and a pleasing one, for it gave Mr. Edouin an opportunity to be immensely funny as the Oriental gentleman whose ignorance of euchre was so successfully simulated. Indeed, Mr. Edouin is to be congratulated on having for his share the only piece of acting in the burlesque. As for the rest, there is no reason to suppose that anything but lack of opportunity prevented their similar success. But, if there is nothing in "Blue Beard" to commend, there is nothing to condemn. It is, happily, free from impropriety, and as long as the public is willing to pay its dollar to gaze for more than two hours at good legs, it will excuse bad music, and pardon the nonsense that babbles in a perpetual stream for the sake of the pretty lips from whence it flows.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Jane Coombs began the second week of her engagement at McVicker's last evening to a fine audience. "London Assurance" was given, with Miss Coombs as *Lady Gay Spanker*. Her rendition of the *role*, as well as her support by the company, will receive a more extended review than can be at present allotted to it.

LOTTA IN EUROPE.

The papers have been killing poor little Lotta, the actress, for some time, insisting with a persistency worthy of a better cause, that she was pining away and dying, and would no more charm or amuse the public. We are happy to announce that she is still in the land of the living, well and happy. Mr. DeBar, manager of the St. Louis Opera House, received a letter from her a week ago, saying she was unmarried and not dead, and Chicago has later news—Chicago always was ahead of St. Louis—in a letter received yesterday by Mr. McVicker from which we are permitted make the following characteristic extract. The letter is dated "Yarwood Hall, Cheshire, England" and says:

Here we have been in Europe five months, travelling through France, Switzerland, Germany and I hardly know where. Mother returned to England in September, but I remained in Paris with some dear lady friend from Boston, to pursue my studies. And oh, how I do study French, and music, banjo, and drum. It keeps me as busy as a long rehearsal. Mother and I had not been separated very long before she wanted me and I wanted her. My friends were very kind, but "what is home without a mother." So I started for England, and here we all are, father, mother, brother, and I, in a beautiful place called Yarwood, Cheshire. When I arrived the church bells were ringing a chime, and I thought for a moment it was a "welcome to Lotta." It was not, however; but that's no matter. I've a cunning little carriage, and a pair of ponies. Mother says I ought to have three, for that's the style here; but two's enough, when you want to study economy. I drive a great deal, but not all the time. I can, and do, walk four or five miles and think nothing of it; but oh! don't it make me hungry! At a good meal I am a match for the smartest huntsman in the chase. I have had many offers to act in the best theatres in London, but mother says, "No, you came here for rest, recreation, and study, and you shall not act," and mother is right, I guess,—mothers always are. Besides, what do I want more than America? There is room enough there for all my acting. It's so foggy in England, they might not understand me, and think it was my fault, so I'll stick to my dear old friends in America, who, I know, will be glad to see me when I come back again.

That's so. Lotta's head is perfectly level. She is not a bit dead.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers for some time, and found its way into the dramatic column of The Tribune on Sunday, to the effect that Joe Jefferson, *alias* "Rip Van Winkle," the famous actor, was not only nearly blind, but was threatened with insanity. Theatre-goers will be glad to learn that Mr. McVicker received a letter from Mr. Jefferson on Sunday, stating that his sight was almost entirely restored, and that he would resume the practice of his profession in about four weeks. His illness, which postponed his Eastern engagements, will also prevent him from presenting his great impersonation to the Chicago public this season.

TOO SICK TO LIVE.

Strange Death of an Italian—He is Supposed to Have Committed Suicide Rather than Go to Hospital—Some Facts Concerning Him.

The Coroner was notified yesterday that his services were required at No. 815 State street, where a man had died under rather peculiar circumstances. He was unable to answer the summons, owing to the accumulation of previous cases, but will doubtless investigate the matter to-day. Meanwhile, a Tribune reporter has ascertained the following particulars concerning the dead man: He was an unmarried Italian, aged about 40 years, and had been employed for some months in the restaurant of Antonio Caproni, No. 815 State street. He was known to the proprietor and customers of the place as "John Greeley," a name which had been given him immediately after he went to work at the restaurant. The reporter was unable to ascertain his true name, for the reason that the only person connected with the house who knew it was not in when he called. John died on Sunday night about 10 o'clock. He had been complaining about four days, his disease apparently being an affection of the brain, but the illness was not such as to confine him to his room. It is believed, however, that he was suffering from an incurable disease of many years' standing. His physician, Dr. Pillsbury, informed the proprietor of the restaurant on Sunday that he would have to be removed to the hospital. Caproni communicated this intelligence to John, and the latter said he would never go to hospital, if he could help it. He was not very ill on Sunday, for he ate a very hearty dinner, and supplemented it with a cigar, which he smoked with every evidence of keen enjoyment. Shortly after the meal he went out for a little while, and upon his return went directly to his bed. When next seen he was in a sound sleep, from which no amount of noise or shaking could rouse him. His friends, becoming alarmed, sent for Dr. Pillsbury. He was not in his office, but Dr. Smith, who occupies the apartment with him, visited the man. From his appearance, the doctor was led to believe that John had taken a heavy dose of narcotic poison. He instructed the attendants how to act until such time as Dr. Pillsbury called. All the skill of the latter physician, however, was unavailing to restore the patient to consciousness, and he passed from sleep to death without a struggle. It is thought that he committed suicide rather than go to the hospital without scarcely a chance of ever recovering his health. The acquaintances of the dead Italian know but very little of him. His friends, if he had any, do not reside in this city. He was a man of some education, and it is said once held the position of stage manager of an opera company. Disease, however, engendered poverty, and the latter misfortune compelled him to seek employment at anything that would yield him a livelihood.

COLONEL FRITZ ANNEKE.

No Inquest Has Yet Been Held on His Body—Further Information Concerning Him.

The Coroner has not yet held an inquest on the body of Colonel Fritz Anneke, who was killed at an early hour yesterday morning by falling into a vacant lot, near the corner of Market and Superior streets. The remains still lie at the Morgue, but will doubtless be removed to-day, as the friends of deceased in Milwaukee have been notified of his melancholy fate. The Colonel was a man of considerable prominence among the Germans of this State and Wisconsin. He went through the war as Colonel of a cavalry regiment of the latter State, and bore the reputation of a gallant and successful soldier. His home was in Milwaukee, and he was interested in various business enterprises in that city besides being one of the principal officers of a German immigrant passenger agency and banking institution in Chicago. Colonel Anneke was a general officer in the German revolutionary army in 1848, and was one of the few commanders in that memorable uprising against oppression, whose troops confronted the present Emperor of Germany on the field of Upstadt.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Thumps, or Palpitation of the Heart, in Horses—Its Causes and Treatment—So-Called Big-Head and Wolf's-Teeth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Manhattan, Kan., Dec. 6, 1872.

THUMPS, OR PALPITATION IN HORSES.

Thumps may be justly considered as one of the most peculiar diseases that occur. It undoubtedly is of a spasmodic nature, and manifests itself by a violent beating or thumping, isochronal with the beating of the heart and with the pulse, and can be felt all over the animal, but usually proves to be most forcible in the flanks. It makes its appearance rather suddenly, and is attended, at least in the beginning, with a more or less increased frequency of the pulsation; the pulse, in some cases, is even accelerated to 60 or 70 beats in a minute. The appetite, too, is more or less disturbed; and, in many cases, symptoms of uneasiness, resembling those of a slight colic, can be observed. Afterward, all indications of a general morbid affection disappear. The thumping itself is frequently so violent as to shake the whole body, and is to the touch of the hand, put on the flank, as though something solid was pushed rather suddenly from within against the wall of the abdominal cavity. Although there can scarcely be any doubt that this peculiar thumping is connected with the contractions of the heart, the auscultation of the thoracic cavity does not reveal anything abnormal; neither can we feel an uncommonly strong beating of the heart by putting the hand on the left side of the chest, just behind the elbow. The duration of this peculiar disease is generally a short one, for the thumping, in a great many cases, disappears within a few hours, or, at least, within two or three days, and only a few instances have been observed in which it has continued as long as fourteen days. Repeated attacks seem to be a rare occurrence.

CAUSES AND TREATMENT.

The causes of Thumps are perfectly unknown. Severe exercise has been accused as an exciting cause; still, numerous cases are on record in which the disease has made its appearance without any observable cause whatever. The few *post-mortem* examinations that have been made have not given any light, for the morbid changes that have been found not only differed very widely in almost every case, but were also of such a character as to make any causal connection, or relation, highly improbable. Pehr endeavored to find the cause in an accumulation of blood in the heart and in the posterior aorta; Pastney observed thumps after colic had preceded; Cartwright accused a spasmodic action of the diaphragm, but did not explain the isochronism with the pulsation and the beating of the heart. If Cartwright's opinion was correct, then, one should judge, the thumping must be simultaneous with the inspiration, rather than with the beating of the heart. At *post-mortem* examinations, he found nothing that is able to sustain his opinion, or that can have any causal connection with the disease; he found rupture of the stomach and intussusception of the intestines. Sansod accuses inflammation of the heart; and Anker found at the *post-mortem* examination in one case inflammatory changes on the pluvia, and in another inflammation of the diaphragm. Goubaux, in order to find the true cause, opened the thoracic cavity, introduced his arm, and convinced himself (?) that the thumping proceeded from the diaphragm; but Delafond, who repeated the same experiment, could not find anything abnormal on the diaphragm, and came to the conclusion that the thumping had its seat in the abnormal muscles. Bouley considered Thumps to be a neurotic disease of the heart; and Lafosse, who examined simultaneously the thumping, the beating of the heart, and the pulsation, found all three perfectly isochronal, and declared Thumps to be a palpitation of the heart. Roell pronounces the disease a nervous disorder; and Professor Hering, who had an opportunity to dissect an old stallion which had died of a strangulated hernia, and had had, during his life, quite frequent attacks of Thumps, found nothing abnormal, either in the heart and large blood-vessels or in the diaphragm. A great many other authors, also, were not able to find anything that might possibly have acted as a cause. From all this negative and contradictory evidence, we necessarily have to come to the conclusion that the true cause is not yet known, and that Thumps must be considered as a functional disorder, till new facts shall have come to light. I, for my part, am inclined to look upon the thumping as a spasmodic action of the muscles of the abdomen, called forth by each new wave of blood driven into the arteries of those muscles; a theory, which, in my opinion, is the only one able to explain the forcibleness of the thumping in the flanks, and the isochronism, or simultaneousness, of the same with the contractions of the heart.

In regard to treatment, we are, for obvious reasons, in about the same fix. Thumps have disappeared just as well where no medicines have been given, as where the animals have been subjected to a medical treatment. The principal remedies that have been used are digitalis, extract hyoscyami, tartar emetic, cream tartar, and physics, such as aloes; but the result, in all instances, has been nearly the same; that is, the Thumps have disappeared; therefore, it must be considered very uncertain whether the different remedies had any beneficial influence or not.

SO-CALLED BIG-HEAD AND WOLF'S-TEETH.

Stilesville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1872.

Veterinarian—Sir: Having had good success to quite an extent from the advice which you gave me on the swelling of the pastern-joint, I thought I would consult you again. My young pacer has a swelling on the nose, which has all the appearance of the so-called Big-Head. I think, however, the enlargement of the nose is caused by Blind Teeth which he has. Would it not be better to pull them than to break them off? and is he not most too young to interfere with them yet? Please give me your advice through The Tribune. With great respect, your humble servant,

A. J. Countryman.

P. S.—From the treatment which you prescribed, the enlargement of the pastern-joint is gradually disappearing, and I think that by the time he arrives to 5 years, there will exist but very little swelling.

Answer to A. J. Countryman: If the so-called "Big-Head" is yet in its incipient stage, I would advise you to give your colt, especially if the same is a greedy eater, a wide manger with very slanting sides, so that the lateral surfaces of the superior maxillary bones, which, in colts, are very thin and tender, may not be injured. As a medical treatment, I would advise you to apply about twice a week an ointment of biniodide of mercury (1:20). The so-called "Blind-Teeth," or "Wolf's-Teeth," are innocent, and do not need to be removed. The same are found in a great many horses, and cause neither "Big-Head" nor inflammation of the eyes.

Veterinarian.

Voting Aid.

Zanesville, O., Dec. 9.—At a largely-attended meeting of citizens, held on Saturday evening, a Committee was appointed to canvass the county thoroughly before coming to a vote in favor of issuing $500,000 in bonds for railroad purposes.

MARRIED.

SHELDON—FULLERTON—At the residence of Mrs. M. Hoffman, 231 West Randolph-st., Dec. 3, by Rev. N. F. Ravlin, Mr. C. F. Sheldon and Miss Mary A. Fullerton, all of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

STRICKLER—At the residence of his mother, 113 West Adams-st., Sunday, Dec. 8, at 5 o'clock p. m., John C. Strickler, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from the same place, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Dec. 11, by cars to Rose Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Columbus, Ohio, and Burlington, Iowa, papers please copy.

STEINER—In Harlem, Ill., Simon, son of William and Catherine Steiner.

The funeral takes place from the Galena Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts., this 10th day of December, at 11 o'clock.

NUVLER—The funeral of the adopted daughter of Frank and Sarrah E. Harrington, Emmie E. Nuvler, published to take place on Monday, was unavoidably postponed until to-day (Tuesday, Dec. 10), at 11 o'clock, from 1144 Michigan-av. Friends are invited.

HOBART—Saturday evening, Dec. 7, Martin L. Hobart, of the firm of Hobart & Barker.

His remains will be taken to his home in Waukegan, Ill., for interment.

☞ Homer, New York, papers please copy.

SMITH—In this city, Dec. 8, 1872, Jane J., beloved wife of George Smith, aged 28 years.

Funeral from No. 23 West Randolph-st., to-day, the 10th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rose Hill Cemetery, by carriages.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Trade Sale by Catalogue, of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, ELEGANT CLUSTER AND SOLTAIRE DIAMONDS, Being part of a New York BANKRUPT STOCK.

These goods will positively be sold on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 Market-st. Goods on exhibition [illegible] sale, with catalogues. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction. MESSRS. B. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S LARGE IMPORTATION OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH Bronzes,

ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Tables, elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Candelabra, Marble Figures; fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Statuettes, Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Figures and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,

At Store, No. 57 Green-st., corner Madison, Commencing on Friday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 13, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.

In elegance of design and beauty of finish, this collection is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything that has ever before been offered to the citizens of Chicago; selected with great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising the finest works of art that can be produced. Open for exhibition, with catalogues, Thursday morning. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale. Seats will be provided. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

High Art Sale! CONCLUDING SALE Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS, TO TAKE PLACE ON Thursday Evening, Dec. 12, at 7 1-2 o'clock, At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis Rondel, New York; Peter Goal, an old Flemish artist; Lackenwitz, Dusseldorf; Lauritz Holz, Dusseldorf; L. C. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlaw, Munich; Oberbeck, Dusseldorf; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; Carl Lanke, [illegible]; H. A. Elkins; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Pictures ever offered by any Western artist. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st. WILL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, December 11, at 9 1-2 a. m., 130 CASES BOOTS & SHOES On account of whom it may concern, and at the said time we shall offer a large assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' & Children's Seasonable Goods of all Grades.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m. WE SHALL OFFER Knit Goods, Hosiery, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Infantry Dress Coats, Cavalry Jackets, AND A LINE OF Hats, Caps, & Turbans. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO. IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES & ALES At Auction, For account of whom it may concern. On Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock, At 186 East Madison-st. There will be sold as above, without reserve, the following packages, duties paid: 170 cases Roderer's and other Champagnes, 60 brls. McEwen's Ales. Terms—Cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By HARRISON & CO. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SALE OF Dry Goods, Notions, &c., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Continuance of sale to close out balance of pledges. PAWNBROKER'S SALE. By order of A. Lipman, 37 West Madison-st., consisting of Solid Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Fine Diamonds, Coral and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera-Glasses, &c. To be Sold on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Commencing at 10 a. m. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANNUAL PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT THE GREAT WESTERN LOAN OFFICE, 362 State Street, South of Harrison. Consisting of gents' gold and silver English, American, and Swiss watches, ladies' gold English, American and Swiss diamond set and stem winding watches, diamond rings, pins, and sets, jewelry, [illegible] opera chains, plated ware, guns, revolvers, [illegible] overcoats. A great variety of sundries. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings and evenings at 7 o'clock. E. N. MARKS, [illegible].

FOR SALE. 200 BARRELS Of the (Star) Brand of the BANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING MONEY IN SAVINGS banks, or where it is earning a small interest, and have their money earn much larger interest on first-class security by allowing us to loan it for them [illegible] best of reference given, if desired. THURSTON & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE FOR KING, 32 East Harrison-st.

$25 REWARD—THE PERSON WHO TOOK AN overcoat last evening from the residence of [illegible] Adams, 363 Prairie-av., will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Sherman House. No questions asked.